"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudiness, warmer, rain or snow at night; east to south winds.

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COLOMBIA DEMANDS PAYMENT FOR PANAMA

The Restoration of Status Quo Ante an Alternative.

With Reference of Indemnity Claim to The Hague—Colombia's Legation Likely to be Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The note which Gen. Reyes, representing Colombia, last week placed in Secretary Hay's hands has been indirectly and in part made public.

The note demands three things from this Government—first, that the status quo ante must be restored in Panama; second, that the United States must keep hands off while Colombia reduces the revolutionists to subjection and whips the recalcitrant State back into the union; third, should neither of these demands be granted, Colombia asks that the United States pay damages to her for the loss of valuable territory, the amount to be determined by The Hague Tribunal.

The note is said to be a long and able statement of the case for Colombia. It is written with the rhetoric characteristic of the Latin-American and is phrased in a way designed to win sympathy for Colombia from those who oppose President Roosevelt. The paper will be transmitted under the seal of secrecy to the Senate in connection with the case of the Panama treaty.

The probability of a contingent claim running up into many millions is a part of the Panama incident, and the Senate can hardly be expected to act without knowing the whole case. Colombia's reckoning with this country is regarded as an almost integral part of the canal cession from the new republic at the Isthmus. The note expressly portends the breaking of diplomatic relations if the conditions and demands presented are one and all rejected by this Government.

The answer which is to be returned to the note will not be forthcoming for several days. The aim of Secretary Hay will probably be to present counter considerations which shall lead to a protracted exchange of notes until there may succeed a softening of the present feeling in Colombia against the United States. From those who have some knowledge of the attitude of Gen. Reyes it is learned that it is not his intention to permit himself to consider any other than the points set forth in his note. These were made after long and careful deliberation, and with the advice and approval of able counsel and the foremost men of his own Government.

There is sufficient ground to expect that Colombia is preparing to withdraw her diplomatic representative at Washington, and, for a time at least, even if not for the purpose of declaring war, sever diplomatic relations with this Government.

The announcement that Dr. Herran, who has been Charge at the Colombian Legation since Señor Concha took a leave of absence, which he has been spending at Bogota for the past two years, is to return home to make a full report to President Reyes-Marroquin, is in harmony with the probability that the legation is to be closed. In fact, Dr. Herran is now nearly prepared to take his departure from Washington. All the effects are packed and the archives of the legation are in readiness for removal. It has been expected for several weeks that he would receive instructions to come home, and that during his absence Gen. Reyes would act as Minister.

It is thought obvious that Gen. Reyes's service as Minister can be only temporary and brief. This but tells part of the obvious plan on the part of the Colombian Government. Dr. Herran is to go home and take with him the archives of the legation. Gen. Reyes will remain until the situation arises where his recall will be absolutely unavoidable, and he will then return to Bogota.

A Wall Street news agency published a dispatch from Washington yesterday, saying:

"It is learned from an authoritative source today that three alternatives are presented to the United States in the note regarding the Panama situation, which Gen. Reyes, special representative of Colombia, has submitted to the State Department. They are:

"First—That the status existing prior to the revolution on the Isthmus should be restored.

"Second—That the United States should keep hands off while Colombia tries to lick Panama into submission again.

"Third—That if the United States will accept the preceding propositions, she should pay damages to Colombia for the injury inflicted through the loss of territory, and that the amount should be fixed through submission of the case to the arbitration of The Hague Court.

"The text of Gen. Reyes's note is expected until it is sent to Congress, in connection with other documents bearing on the Panama case. It is being communicated, and the difficulty on the Colombian interpretation of the treaty of 1846, and the duties developed upon the United States in connection therewith. The note says that failure on the part of the United States to heed the protest of Colombia, or to accept either proposition submitted, will result in the severance of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries."

The report added that Gen. Reyes would remain in Washington only ten days longer at most.

WARSHIPS HEADED TO PANAMA.

Fleets on Both Sides of the Isthmus Being Reinforced—Eleven Men-of-War on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The fleets of warships on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama will shortly be reinforced by several vessels now on their way thither. The gunboat Topeka of the Atlantic Training Squadron left Key West yesterday for Colon by way of Kingston as convoy of the torpedo-boat destroyers Truxton and Stewart, which have been assigned to patrol duty on the coast of the Isthmus.

The gunboat Castine arrived at Colon yesterday from Philadelphia none the worse for her recent grounding on a bar in the Delaware River. The big collier Caesar has left Culebra for Colon with coal for the fleet. The converted cruiser Dixie is also on the way to Colon.

Naval movements in the direction of the Isthmus have been almost equally active on the Pacific Coast. The gunboat Petrel, bound for Panama, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26, and undoubtedly has left there by this time. The gunboat Bennington, the torpedo-boat destroyers Preble and Paul Jones, and the collier Saturn have been fitted out at San Francisco for service in the vicinity of Panama, and it is expected that all of them will start south tomorrow.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the cruiser New York sailed thence to-day for Panama; where she will probably be the flagship of Rear Admiral Glass.

THE DIXIE SAILS FOR COLON.

She Carries Six Hundred Marines to Panama, and "Johnny" Poe of Football Fame Is One.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Dixie sailed from the League Island Navy Yard to-day for Colon, carrying 600 marines and five months' living and fighting supplies for 1,000 men. Six companies of marines divided into two battalions sailed on the Dixie, in command of Col. Elliott. Company A is composed of men from Boston, Company B, Washington; Company C, Annapolis; Company D, Philadelphia, and Companies E and F, Brooklyn.

Football had a distinguished representative among the marines who were on board the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, which left Philadelphia yesterday bound for Panama. The person referred to is Sergt. John P. Poe, Jr., who was graduated from Princeton in 1895. Probably no players of that day won more honors on the gridiron than Poe and his brother Arthur, and in 1901, 1902, and 1903 John Poe was Princeton's half back, in which position he gained a creditable record. After graduating from Princeton he went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as football coach and turned out a strong eleven for the cadets.

When the Spanish war broke out "Johnny" Poe, as he was familiarly called, enlisted in a Maryland regiment, and a year later was transferred to the regular infantry. He was sent to the Philippines and was attached to the staff of Gen. Bates as an orderly. After leaving the army Poe, along with several other Princeton men, emigrated to New Mexico and lived on a ranch for two years.

Anxious to serve his country again, Poe returned to Baltimore and joined the Marine Corps, being made Sergeant of a new company of recruits.

COGHLAN AT CARTAGENA.

The Rear Admiral Calls on Gov. Insignares—Minister Beaupre Will Sail for Home To-day.

COLON, Dec. 28.—Rear Admiral Coghlan's flagship, the cruiser Olympia, arrived here this afternoon from Cartagena bringing A. M. Beaupre, United States Minister to Colombia, and Mrs. Beaupre. Minister Beaupre arrived at Cartagena from Bogota last Saturday and boarded the Olympia on her arrival yesterday afternoon. Minister Beaupre will sail for New York on the steamship Yucatan to-morrow.

The reception of the Olympia at Cartagena was friendly. She arrived yesterday morning off the entrance to the big lagoon on which Cartagena is situated. As the Olympia ran in toward the entrance she descried the Colombian cruiser Cartagena four miles distant making every effort to reach the entrance and to pass into the lagoon ahead of the Olympia.

This she succeeded in doing, but as the Olympia steamed slowly to the tortuous entrance between two old Spanish forts she found that the Colombian cruiser had grounded on a bar. The Olympia silently passed the helpless Colombian warship, and proceeded to Cartagena, eight miles from the entrance.

Anchoring about a mile from the town, the Olympia hoisted the Colombian flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns and the Colombian battery at the edge of the town returned the salute. Rear Admiral Coghlan then sent a boat ashore to communicate with the United States Consul, but learned that he had left Cartagena about a fortnight ago on official business at Barranquilla. The British Vice Consul at Cartagena, though a sick man, had undertaken to look after the United States' interests in his absence.

Admiral Coghlan then paid an official visit to Dr. Jose Insignares, the Governor of Bolivar. A big crowd gathered at the dock to meet the Admiral, and silently followed his carriage through the streets to the palace. Gov. Insignares received Admiral Coghlan in the large salon of the palace and later returned his visit. The Admiral's party was in no way molested or annoyed by the crowd, which showed no hostility. The Colombian battery fired a Rear Admiral's salute as Admiral Coghlan pulled off for the Olympia.

Comparatively little information as to the general situation could be gained at Cartagena. There are probably 3,500 troops there, and there are reported to be 5,000 at Barranquilla. The Government is doubtless slowly concentrating troops at Barranquilla and moving them toward Titumati in small numbers.

Minister Beaupré is going home on a leave of absence which has long been deferred. He said he thought that any trouble between the United States and Colombia was improbable, and that the Americans in Colombia, of whom there were very few, were in no danger of molestation.

KISHINEFF COURT DENIES ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN.

Sets Aside the Main Jewish Contention —Russians in Kishineff Sullen and Threatening.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—With the declaration by the special court at Kishineff that the April massacre was in no way due to an organized anti-Semitic campaign, says the Moscow correspondent of The Times, the main Jewish contention is set aside. No other verdict was expected after the refusal of the court to allow the necessary witnesses to testify.

It appears that the charge of Jewish provocation was not substantiated by evidence. The most that was proved was that a few Jews immediately before the massacre bought revolvers.

The latest news from Kishineff represents the Russian population as sullen and threatening and the Jews as apprehensive of further disorder.

WANTS AMERICA TO INTERVENE.

Representative of Jewish Societies to Ask for Aid for the Jews at Kishineff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—With a view to enlisting the immediate and active interest of the United States against the reported contemplated massacre of Jews in Kishineff on Jan. 7, Simon Wolf, a member of the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith and representing the United Jewish Societies, will to-morrow lay before the State Department an urgent appeal on behalf of the Jews reported to be thus threatened.

Following his visit to the department Mr. Wolf will be received by President Roosevelt, and the whole subject of the position of the Jews in Russia will be discussed.

M. Mouquin, Bordeaux exported this year 100,000 cases of Bordeaux and Burgundy Wine for the United States. This is the largest importation. Ask for price list at M. Mouquin, 39 and 41 Sixth Ave., and Mouquin Restaurant, 20 Ann St. —Adv.

LAWYER FOUGHT MILITIA

Ex-Representative Defied Colorado Soldiery to Disarm Him.

Barred His Office and Fired On Attacking Squad—Wounded in the Arm and Captured.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 28.—John M. Glover, formerly Representative from Missouri, to-day defied the militia, barricaded himself in his office, and surrendered only after receiving a bullet wound in the arm.

Col. Verdickberg, commanding the militia, to-day received a letter from Mr. Glover disputing the legality of the recent order for the surrender of arms by citizens. In his letter, Glover referred to Gov. Peabody as "a cheap Anarchist." He declared that he had two revolvers in his office and defied the militia to take them from him.

Col. Verdickberg at once dispatched Major Naylor with a squad to capture the lawyer and his weapons. Glover's office was found barricaded, and Glover declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to break down the door. The place was surrounded by troops and orders were given to shoot the lawyer if he appeared with a revolver. Glover, however, soon appeared, and several shots were exchanged. The lawyer was wounded in the arm, after which he was captured.

Ex-Attorney General Eugene Engley of Cripple Creek, attorney for the striking union miners, has, it is reported, been notified that unless he leaves the district at once he will be arrested. He is said to have stated that he will not go and that if arrested he will make no effort to secure bail.

J. C. Williams, Vice President of the Western Federation of Miners, has been told by Deputy Sheriff Runnels that unless he leaves town he will be arrested. His whereabouts are not known at present. There are rumors of wholesale arrests of strikers impending, but nothing is given out officially.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—John Milton Glover, who was a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, is a son of Col. John Montgomery Glover, who served for three terms in Congress, both father and son representing essentially the same district in St. Louis. The younger Glover married one of the Patton sisters of Washington.

By an arrangement with the mother and sisters Mrs. Glover received on her marriage her portion of the large fortune left by her father. On the death of Mrs. Patton, Mr. Glover induced his wife to sue for an equal share with her sisters, and this circumstance led to a rupture which ultimately resulted in her securing a divorce from Mr. Glover.

For many years his whereabouts has been unknown to his Washington friends. Recently it was learned that he had been seen in the vicinity of Victor, Col., and later a story came that he had wandered off from his camp and perished. He was regarded among those who knew him in Congress as exceedingly eccentric.

Mill Owner Between Two Fires.

FLORENCE, Col., Dec. 28.—Manager Hower of the Dorcas Mill, who recently discharged all employes who belonged to the Western Federation of Miners because of a threat of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association to shut off ore supply if he did not, to-day was advised by the owner of the Morganstein Coal Mine that no more coal could be secured for the mill at that mine, as the coal miners had threatened to strike in case it was done.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Breaking of Coupling Saves Passenger Coaches on Reading Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—What is thought to have been a deliberate attempt to wreck a train was discovered this evening on the Pickering Valley Railroad, a branch of the Reading, at Snyders Dam, about one and one-half miles from this place.

There was a train leaving here at 5:04 that ran into an open switch, the engine, tender, and baggage car going over a twenty-foot embankment. The engineer, Terence Hughes, was badly injured, and the fireman, B. F. Major, had his collar bone broken.

The breaking of a coupling saved the two well-filled passenger coaches from the steep plunge. A special train in charge of John A. Higgins, station agent at this place, conveyed the passengers to their destination from the wreck.

MAY GET THREE-CENT FARE.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—The most aggressive move yet made by Mayor Johnson in his fight for a three-cent fare came to-night at a meeting of the City Council, when an ordinance was introduced to make the fare on nearly every line of the City of Cleveland Electric Railway Company 3 cents instead of 5.

The Law Department of the city, working under the Mayor's orders, has unearthed the startling information that the Council can regulate the street railway fares under a number of the old franchises, which do not stipulate what the fare shall be.

The franchises that cover most of the lines in the heart of Cleveland have no five-cent stipulation, and attorneys claim that the city can compel the road to carry passengers for 3 cents as soon as the ordinance goes into effect. That it is sure to pass is unquestioned, as the Mayor has the majority of the Council on his side.

Another move of the Council that will cause a war with the street railway company is an ordinance introduced to-night which grants a number of franchises that soon expire to a new three-cent company now building a line here. The Cleveland Electric Railway Company expected to get renewals of these franchises without a fight.

Senator Hanna is a Director in the old company.

SERI INDIANS ON WARPATH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says that the Seri Indians, who occupy Tiburon Island in the Gulf of California, have gone on the warpath.

According to information received by the military authorities at Hermosillo the savages are raiding ranches and committing depredations on the mainland.

The Seris are said to be cannibals, and are known to be the fleetest runners in the world.

Dewer's Wines Are Pure.
Buy of the makers. We are the makers. Special Holiday assorted cases. Send for descriptive price list. Dewer & Co., 126 Fulton St., New York City.—Adv.

Children like Piso's Cure. It is pleasant to take and cures their coughs. At druggists. 25c. —Adv.

GORMAN FOR McCARREN.

New Yorker Said to be Favored for National Committee's Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Some of the Southern and Western Democrats who are disposed to sneer at the talk of Patrick H. McCarren for Chairman of the National Committee are not believed to be on the inside of things. They say that a job of that kind requires a National figure, and inquire scornfully if McCarren knows his way to Chicago.

This kind of talk, however, does not proceed from any of the big Democrats, nor from any of the men close to Senator Gorman, the Democrat who will have the most to say about the running of the next campaign. It is said that if Gorman is not a candidate for President he will take the Chairmanship himself, but this talk is mere guesswork and is not founded on even a wink from the Senator from Maryland.

On the other hand, there is considerable reason for believing that Senator Gorman knew all about the McCarren talk before anybody else did. Some of the Southerners and Westerners who are scoffing at the McCarren talk regard it as a piece of characteristic Tammany impudence and an attempt to control things from New York. It is said by better-informed politicians that if they were to get close to the McCarren boom they might locate it somewhere in Maryland.

Senator Gorman went over to New York a few weeks ago. When he goes to New York it is generally to talk politics with somebody, and this time the guess was that it was to talk with Mr. Murphy. When the Senator got back he told his friends that he did not see Mr. Murphy. It is understood, however, that he saw Mr. McCarren.

When Mr. Murphy last came to Washington to see Col. McClellan, Senator McCarren came, too, but it was to see Senator Gorman, and the two had a long conference. Mr. Murphy did not see Mr. Gorman, nor did Mr. McClellan. It was strictly a Gorman-McCarren conference. Murphy and Gorman have met, but McCarren was not present.

The Gorman-McCarren confesence was about the Chairmanship. Not until after the conference was over and had been over for some time did any talk about McCarren's Chairmanship leak out of Tammany Hall. Murphy and McCarren are perfectly well acquainted with the fact that it would be useless to boom McCarren for the Chairmanship if Mr. Gorman were opposed to the idea, and therefore it is accepted here as a fact that Gorman did not disapprove the idea. McCarren was something of a figure in the Democratic National Convention of 1896—not on the floor, but elsewhere.

The great anxiety of the Democrats to carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut cuts the ground from under a good deal of the talk about McCarren's not being a "National figure." Most of the Democratic "National figures" live in the West and South, and are not familiar with conditions in New York. That State can have its own way this year about a good many things besides the Presidential candidate.

COCKRELL'S BOOM SERIOUS.

Missouri Senator's Friends Thought Certain to Press His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—According to Representative John Dougherty of Missouri, Senator Cockrell's boom for the Presidency is seriously meant and is a thing to be reckoned with.

"It is true," said Mr. Dougherty to-day, "that no campaign to press the Senator's candidacy upon the country has been carried on. But there will be a campaign, and an active one, later on. While Senator Gorman and Judge Parker of New York are now prominent before the country as candidates for the nomination, you will find that when the convention meets there will be a very important support of Senator Cockrell.

"On Oct. 17 last there was a large gathering of Democratic leaders of the State at Moberly, Mo., and they decided without any difference of opinion that the Senator should be our candidate. They notified Senator Cockrell of what had been done, and in his letter of reply he practically said that he had never been a candidate for anything except the Senatorship, but that if the people of the State saw fit to make him their candidate for the Presidency that was a matter that he could not avoid.

"Senator Cockrell's familiarity with the affairs of the Government is second to that of no other man in the country. Some people may think that the fact that he was a Confederate soldier will affect his standing before the country as a Presidential candidate, but I believe his record is such that no man who knows him will believe that that will weaken him before the people. We have said much about the reunited sections, and I believe the bitterness of the war has passed away to such an extent that the voters of this country, North and South, can view the services of such a man as Senator Cockrell without prejudice."

MORMON WAR ON UNIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 28.—President Angus M. Cannon, in the Mormon Tabernacle, has openly called upon the Mormons to take the places of the striking coal miners of Carbon County. He urged the Bishops of the Church and others to recruit workmen for the mines.

This has resulted in starting a crusade of organized labor against Senator Smoot. To-night, after a consultation here, telegrams were sent to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Congelliher, who is directing the strike, asking for such a movement. The State Federation of Labor meets to-morrow to pass resolutions. The message to Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers follows:

"The Mormon Church has openly declared war on organized labor in Utah and probably on the United Mine Workers of America, having called upon members to take the places of the Carbon County coal strikers. The State Administration, militia, courts, and peace officers have been turned over to the Utah Fuel Company at the behest of the Mormon Church.

"United States Senator-elect Smoot, one of the twelve men who control the Mormon Church, owing allegiance to this hierarchy that has attacked us, would be a dangerous and powerful foe to organized labor in the Senate. In self-defense union labor should do all in its power to prevent the seating of Smoot as a rebuke to the Mormon Church for uncalled-for interference in this industrial dispute."

BISHOP SPALDING ON LABOR.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—Bishop Spalding is in the city as the guest of Archbishop Ireland, to attend the meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association. He said to-day:

"It is my opinion that the general prosperity of the country has considerable to do with the present labor conditions. It appears that the average laboring man wants a share more of the bounty offered by prosperity. In the Western country, I think, the Socialistic idea has had much to do with the general unrest, and that this has had a tendency to create disturbances." Bishop Spalding is of the opinion that a healthy reaction will take place.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

ANOTHER HITCH IN MAKING CITY SLATE

Difficulty in Choosing Street Cleaning Commissioner.

James W. Gerard Appointed Sheriff's Counsel and Julius Harburger Under-Sheriff—O'Donnell May Succeed Wells.

Owing to a hitch over the selection of a Street Cleaning Commissioner Mayor-elect McClellan did not announce the remainder of his slate last night. Patrick H. Keahon, the Tammany leader in the Seventh District, still is an active candidate for the place; but in Tammany circles last night it was said that his chances of appointment are not as bright as they appeared to be two or three days ago. Mr. Keahon journeyed to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam yesterday and had a talk with Charles F. Murphy, but did not receive any cheering information or encouragement.

Rumors that Commissioner Woodbury, Mayor Low's present incumbent, might be retained, still are heard, but are not credited by persons in a position to know what is going on behind the closed doors. That Commissioner Woodbury has some idea that he may be called upon by the new Mayor to continue in office is evident, however, judging from a remark dropped by him as he was hurrying into Mayor Low's office yesterday.

"Are you going to move January 1st, Commissioner?" an acquaintance asked him as he went through the corridor.

"I don't know," said the Commissioner, hesitating, and then added, "yet."

On good authority it was announced last night that the appointment of James H. Tully to be Charities Commissioner is settled, this appointment thus going to the Brooklyn Borough; also that ex-Senator Frank A. O'Donnell, the Treasurer of Tammany Hall, will be made President of the Tax Board at a salary of $8,000 annually. O'Donnell is fifty-one years old, and is a resident of Murphy's Eighteenth Assembly District. For eighteen years he was an expert investigator and searcher for a title guarantee company, and in 1898 went to the Assembly. He was a Senator in 1895 and 1896. One year ago he became the Tammany Treasurer.

Sheriff-elect Mitchell L. Erlanger handed out two plums yesterday, choosing as Sheriff's Counsel James W. Gerard and appointing as Under Sheriff Julius Harburger. Both announcements were made officially. Mr. Gerard is a member of the firm of Bowers & Sands, and is thirty-eight years of age, having been born in Livingston County. He is rated as a millionaire, and two years ago married a daughter of the late Marcus Daly. During the recent campaign Mr. Gerard acted as Chairman of the Tammany Hall Finance Committee; he also was the President of the Manhattan Municipal League, organized to oppose the system of full taxation on real estate, which plan was introduced through the efforts of Controller Grout when that official was a Fusionist. Mr. Gerard is also Chairman of the Tammany General Committee in the Twenty-ninth District. As counsel to the Sheriff, Mr. Gerard will receive a salary of $5,000, out of which he will have to pay $1,200 salary to a law clerk.

The Sheriff's counsel also receives certain fees that bring the income of the office to somewhere between $12,000 and $15,000 annually. Up to Sunday night Jacob Marks was on the slate for this office, but he then was suddenly switched, and now will be appointed a Deputy Attorney General at $5,000 to take charge of the New York office, succeeding Thomas M. Cramer, who becomes a Tenement House Commissioner with the incoming year.

Julius Harburger, who is named for Under-Sheriff, is the intimate friend of Timothy Sullivan, the Tammany leader in the Fourth District. He is forty-one years of age, was born and brought up in this city. Harburger served as Excise Commissioner under Mayor Strong before the Raines law came into existence, and also at various times has acted as court clerk, recently resigning as such in order to be ready to step into the place of Under-Sheriff. Sheriff-elect Erlanger said that he would have no further announcements to make until Thursday, desiring to keep them as New Year's gifts.

Unofficial announcements of selections by Borough President-elect John F. Ahearn at Tammany Hall yesterday, Tammany Hall, and the official announcements will come from Mr. Ahearn to-day, or to-morrow at the latest. The selections settled upon include Timothy Mahony to be Superintendent of Buildings, William Dalton to be Superintendent of Public Works, Matthew P. Donahue to be Superintendent of Sewers, and George F. Scannell to be Superintendent of Highways. Mahony comes from the Twenty-sixth Assembly District and the other three men are Tammany district leaders, Dalton from the Eleventh, Donahue from the Twenty-first, and Scannell from the Twenty-fifth. Scannell is a nephew of ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, and now is a clerk in the Supreme Court at $4,000. His new place will give him $5,000.

William McAdoo is expected to return from Lakewood to-day to go over department affairs with Police Commissioner Greene and also to announce the selections of his deputies. This list has been held back because of trouble over the appointment of Thomas F. McAvoy, the ex-Police Inspector and present leader in the Twenty-third District, to be first deputy. Mr. McAvoy wants to serve in that capacity, and the administration is understood to be desirous of having him serve, but Mr. McAvoy does not wish to lose his police pension for the sake of a salary of $4,000 for two years. Lawyers are going over the charter now for the purpose of deciding if this would be necessary, and so far a diversity of opinions have been rendered.

Henry F. Haggerty's appointment to be Second Deputy for Brooklyn is practically settled, although Mr. Haggerty, who is the law partner of Senator McCarren, is not overdesirous of going into this place. John F. Cowan, the Tammany leader on the south side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, is settled upon for Third Deputy.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

Another Development in the Litigation by F. L. Gardner's Former Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Another development came to-day in the suits brought by women against Frank L. Gardner, formerly a theatrical man of this city, and now a wealthy mine owner living in a suburb of Paris.

An order made to-day in Common Pleas Court permits Annie Graham, or Annie Gardner, at one time Gardner's wife, to contest a suit brought by Caroline Madaline Gardner, another wife, to set aside a decree of divorce granted to Annie Graham from Gardner.

Caroline Gardner was an actress years ago, when she was known as Carrie Swain. Her suit was based on the ground that Gardner was married to another woman when he married Annie Graham, thus invalidating the subsequent divorce proceeding. Judgment was taken against Annie Graham for failing to file an answer to the suit, and the phase of the litigation decided to-day sets this aside to enable her to present a demurrer.

Gardner led a life of remarkable adventure and rose from the position of stagehand in the old Walnut Street Theatre to be an associate of the late Barney Bernato.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Buy a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

MOB BATTERS DOWN AN IOWA JAIL'S DOORS.

Trying to Capture and Lynch Two Negro Prisoners.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 28.—A crowd to-night gathered around the county jail, threatening to seize and lynch two negro prisoners who are incarcerated for an alleged assault on two women last Friday night.

The Council Bluffs police failed to disperse the crowd, and Mayor Morgan attempted to make the mob disperse.

The Council Bluffs militia company was called out, but the mob battered down the doors of the jail.

TRUST OFFICIALS GUILTY.

Verdict Against Twining and Cornell of Monmouth Company—Accused of Falsifying Accounts of Asbury Park Institution.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 28.—Albert C. Twining, ex-President of the defunct Monmouth Trust Company of Asbury Park, and David C. Cornell, ex-Treasurer of that institution, to-day were found guilty by a jury before Judge Heisley of having falsified the accounts of the company. The convicted men were allowed to go under bail to await sentence.

When the case was resumed this morning Samuel W. Kirkbride of Asbury Park, who was on the stand when court adjourned last Thursday, was again called in rebuttal. He said that the Athletic Association of Asbury Park had turned over its property to James A. Bradley. It had previously been testified during the trial that Mr. Twining had drawn $500 from the Athletic Association's account to make up a deficiency in the Mills estate account. The questioning of Mr. Kirkbride was objected to by the defense, and an exception was allowed.

Before counsel for the defendants began their closing arguments Prosecutor Foster was asked to outline his summing up for the State. He said the defendants were charged with embezzling a large portion of the funds of the Mills estate. "We have shown," he said, "that Twining was the President and Cornell the Treasurer of the Monmouth Trust Company, which was the executor of the Mills estate. Twining testified that Cornell drew all the checks of the company. We have proved that $12,000 was taken from the Mills estate, and only $5,000 put back. Now, we ask, where did the missing $7,000 go to? I claim that only Twining and Cornell had anything to do with the money."

John Hawkins, counsel for Cornell, said the defendants were not charged with keeping accounts incorrectly, but were accused of having used a large amount of the funds of the Mills estate. He told the jurors to remember that no witness had testified that the defendants ever used any of this money for their own benefit. The principal evidence had been given by Bank Examiner Vredenburgh, who had testified that the books of the company had balanced to a cent. Mr. Hawkins contended that Cornell had a right to draw the transfer checks and to make them out to Twining, as the latter was President of the Monmouth Trust Company.

Mr. Hoffman, counsel for Twining, followed, his argument being substantially the same as that of Mr. Hawkins.

Prosecutor Foster, during his summing up, produced various exhibits introduced during the trial, including the "Twining Specials," and again charged the defendants with having embezzled $7,000.

H. D. STICKNEY WEDS ACTRESS.

The Bride Was Miss Mabel Gould Slocum of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—Announcement was made to-night by Mrs. Daniel Gould Slocum that her daughter, Mabel Gould Slocum, was married to Harold Dean Stickney of New York, in that city, last Thursday.

Mr. Stickney belongs to a well-known family and is a cousin of Joseph Stickney, who died a few days ago. He is twenty-four years old, and the bride is two years his junior.

Until a month ago the bride was a member of "The Runaways" company, having previously appeared in "The Jewel of Asia." Her father has been connected with the Newport Opera House for a number of years. Mr. Stickney is a graduate of Harvard.

ROBBERS HUNTED BY RAIL.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 28.—Detective Gray of this place returned here to-day with the story of an attempt to enter the Jersey Central telegraph office west of Glendon, Penn., by two men who are believed to be members of the gang that has been robbing railroad telegraph offices and switch towers and holding up the men in charge. The office near Glendon is in charge of J. H. Gear. Said Detective Gray:

"Gear had seen two men about the office about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Afterward he heard them trying to break in. He seized his revolvers, put out the light, and telegraphed the office at Mauch Chunk for help. Mauch Chunk then sent a message to Easton advising those in charge there to send aid at once. A drill crew was sent to the scene of trouble and found the office in darkness and the red lights turned against them.

"The rescue party made a thorough search for the robbers, but failed to capture them. Gear's brother is attending Lehigh University, where he is left tackle on the football team."

C. S. ADLER AS PORT WARDEN.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed ex-Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of New York as Port Warden of the Port of New York in place of Wilbur W. Capron, who recently died. The compensation of the office is by fees from ship owners.

Charles S. Adler is one of the best-known Republican workers on Manhattan Island, and has the especial distinction of being the only man who ever was able to swing the Eighth Assembly District into the Republican column, a feat which Adler always performed when running for office. Four times he carried the district for the Assembly, although always by narrow margins.

Last year Adler was nominated for Congress in the Ninth Congress District, which includes the Eighth Assembly District, in which he lives. He still carried the Assembly district, but Henry M. Goldfogle, his opponent on the Democratic ticket, won out by the votes of the other Assembly districts in the Congress district.

Adler was born in New York, May 9, 1862, and was educated in the Allen Street Public School, from which he was graduated. Afterward he became a clothing salesman, but drifted into politics. Since his retirement from the Assembly and his unsuccessful fight to go to Congress he has been connected with a local bank.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Short line—short time to Camden and Florida. Office, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

JAPAN ACTS IN KOREA

Takes Over the Control of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

Fleet Organized to Check Russian Movements—Purchase of Two Argentine Warships by Japan Reported.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—An extraordinary meeting of the Privy Council to-day approved the issue by the Cabinet of an emergency ordinance authorizing the guarantee of the principal and interest of an issue of 10,000,000 yen ($4,980,000) debentures for the purpose of expediting the work on the Seoul-Fusan Railway, which will, it is expected, be finished by the end of 1904.

The ordinance also provides for all possible military expenses for the protection of the railway and other interests.

It is believed that unless Russia modifies her reply Japan will immediately safeguard Korea, though such a step will not necessarily mean war with Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says:

"The Japanese officials have already taken over control of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The President of the railway has been dismissed and been replaced by M. Furneemi, Chief of the Japanese Railway Board.

"The Japanese fleet has been organized and disposed in divisions and squadrons, prepared to check any Russian movements from Vladivostok or Port Arthur."

The same correspondent says that after the meeting of the Ministerial Council yesterday the Emperor entertained the Councillors at luncheon. The Cabinet then held a sitting, which was prolonged until late at night.

The correspondent says that the Finance Minister on Sunday entertained the leading bankers at dinner for the purpose of discussing with them the best means of meeting the emergency.

According to The Daily Chronicle the Japanese Government has outbid the Russian Government, and has purchased the Argentine warships Moreno and Rivadavid, which are now nearing completion at Genoa.

Other papers print a report that the Japanese Ministerial Council has decided to transfer $25,000,000 from the educational fund for emergency purposes.

The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent sends an unconfirmed report that in the event of war China will join forces with Japan and that Japan will send an army corps to Peking.

There are many rumors in regard to the crisis. The latest report credits Japan with insisting that Russia shall reply to her last note before Jan. 10 on the ground of the rapid approach of Russian naval reinforcements to the Far East.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, paid a long visit to the Foreign office yesterday.

The Moreno is an armored cruiser of 7,700 tons' displacement, 13,500 indicated horse power, and carrying six inches of Harvey-ized nickel-steel armor. She was launched at Genoa in the present year, and is to have a speed of twenty knots. Her armament consists of four eight-inch guns, fourteen six-inch guns, ten three-inch guns, a number of smaller guns, and four torpedo tubes.

The Rivadavia is of the same displacement and horse power as the Moreno, and carries the same armor, but her armament is different. The Rivadavia, which was launched at Genoa in 1902, carries one ten-inch gun, two eight-inch guns, fourteen six-inch guns, ten three-inch guns, and a number of smaller guns, besides being fitted with four torpedo tubes. Her speed is estimated at twenty knots.

A dispatch from London Dec. 26 announced that Japan was negotiating for the purchase of two Chilean warships—the armored cruiser Esmeralda and another, probably the battleship Capitan Prat—which were for sale. It was added that it was only a matter of price. Negotiations with other South American Governments for the purchase of warships were also in progress.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, said in regard to these negotiations:

"We want more ships. Of course this is only a precautionary measure, and it may be a lot of expense all for nothing."

RUSSIAN TALK OF PEACE.

Unofficial Opinion That the Czar Will Give Way to Japan, at Any Rate for the Time Being.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—In official circles here the delay in presenting Russia's reply to Japan is not regarded as ominous. On the contrary, the fact that Russia, in accordance with Japan's request, is actually reviewing the matters in dispute is regarded as a favorable sign.

It is pointed out in official circles that had Russia replied immediately unfavorable deductions might have been drawn, and although Russia believes her proposals were extremely conciliatory, containing all the concessions she can make, this does not exclude the possibility of finding alternative propositions in some portion of the general scheme of settlement which may more closely coincide with Japan's wishes. If careful reconsideration discloses the possibility of such a course, it is said, there is every reason to believe it will gladly be embraced.

The consensus of unofficial opinion among those associated with the Government, but not responsible therefor, is that the Czar is so peacefully disposed that he will make such concessions to Japan as are necessary to prevent war, provided that no unforeseen events force the hands of the Governments concerned. At the same time his Majesty, it is pointed out, agrees with those who believe that preparation for war is the best safeguard of peace, and that apparent willingness to allow matters to be submitted to the test of arms is more likely to lead to a satisfactory compromise than an exhibition of overmuch peacefulness.

The unofficial opinion, however, is that the controlling party in Russia regards Korea as necessary to the consolidation of Russian interests in the Far East, that it therefore is determined to prev

chants have ample funds on which the Government could draw.

TOO COLD TO QUIT MANCHURIA.

Russia Also Explains to China She Is Afraid Japan Might Invade the Country.

PEKING, Dec. 28.—Lien-Fang, First Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, visited the Russian Minister, M. Lessar, to-day, and requested information concerning the intentions of the Russian Government regarding the evacuation of Manchuria.

M. Lessar, in reply, said that nothing could be done at present with a view to evacuation for two reasons. In the first place, the cold weather made it impossible to remove the troops from their present positions. Besides which there were no barrack accommodations to be had elsewhere. In the second place, it would endanger Russian interests to undertake evacuation during the progress of the negotiations between Russia and Japan for the reason that Japan might seize the opportunity to invade Manchuria.

The Chinese Government is so alarmed at the prospect of becoming involved in the seemingly prospective war that it would prefer that Russia should remain in control of Manchuria. As an alternative the Foreign Office has indicated to the foreign Ministers that a settlement satisfactory to China would be that Russia and Japan should retain their respective treaty rights in Korea and Manchuria if they would agree not to attempt to obtain further advantages in either country.

The Russian commander imperatively requested the Tartar General in Manchuria to disband his militiamen and to disarm them. The General issued an order in accordance with this request, but it is understood that the men are concealing their arms, supposedly with the Tartar General's connivance.

THE TRADE TREATY WITH CHINA.

Minister Liang-Cheng Confident That His Government Will Ratify It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, expresses full confidence in the ratification of the United States-Chinese treaty by his Government.

The act of ratifying a treaty in China does not mean what it does here, and consists simply in the affixing of the signature of the Emperor. The treaty is now before the Emperor, and the Minister is expecting every day to receive a cablegram announcing the ratification of the agreement. There is no apprehension, according to official advices, of any interference by Russia or Japan, and it is believed that the terms of the treaty as ratified by the Senate immediately before the holiday adjournment will stand.

Sir Liang-Cheng announced the Senate's ratification of the treaty to his Government the day following that action in order that there might be no embarrassing delay, and to avoid complications which were feared, led to the speedy action by the Senate. These threatened complications were said to be due to the attitude of Russia and Japan, but there has been no official explanation of the haste shown in ratifying the agreement.

RUSSIANS ENRAGED AT BRITAIN.

Also Admire Her for What Is Regarded as a Clever Political Move.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—One reason why the British alarmist news in regard to the Far Eastern situation fails to convince the Russians is the perfect understanding here of the benefits Great Britain derives from a continuance of the strained situation.

It was known here a year ago that Great Britain was planning to occupy Tibet and to extend the railroad to a point in the Yang-tse Valley which is reachable by gunboats from the sea.

Great Britain's forward movement at this time excites both admiration and rage, the former for the clever political move, the latter because Russia is so preoccupied in the Far East that she is unable to prevent Great Britain from creating her own Manchuria in the Yang-tse Provinces.

It is pointed out here that the present situation affords Great Britain the same opportunity as actual war between Russia and any third power.

BUYING SUPPLIES IN AMERICA.

Russia Orders 3,000,000 Pounds of Beef and Japan a Great Quantity of Flour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The Bulletin says that Getz Brothers & Co. have contracted with the Russian Government to supply 3,000,000 pounds of beef, and that they are making demands on all the big packing houses in the West, having already placed an order for 1,000,000 pounds, to be delivered in San Francisco, with Cudahy & Co.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—Within the past eight business days Minneapolis mills have booked almost 100,000 barrels of flour for export to Japan. There was further inquiry reported to-day, and it is not unlikely that more business will result.

For some time Japan has been a heavy buyer of American flour. The millers are reticent about discussing the Japan business, but admit that the orders are still coming, and one large company alone is known to have booked close to 50,000 barrels within a day or two.

The Japanese Government has bought no flour direct.

ORDER TO DISTRICT RESERVES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An Admiralty order issued at Portsmouth requires the officers and men of the British Naval Reserve to notify the authorities of the addresses to which telegrams can be sent in case of emergency, should they be required for active service.

The order is generally connected with the rumors that the fleet in the Far East is to be strengthened, concerning which, however, the authorities profess ignorance.

BRIDGE COMPANY CUTS WAGES.

Pittsburg Workmen Will Also Suffer a Reduction Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Notice has been received at the local plant of the American Bridge Company of a reduction of wages to take effect the first of the year.

Plate workers are reduced 10 per cent. Salaries below $4,000 a year are reduced 20 per cent., and in those between $4,000 and $10,000 a 25 per cent. cut is made. Several hundred men are affected. All employes of steel companies and rolling mills in this city not working under contract will receive lower wages after Jan. 1.

The 700 employes of the American Bridge Company at Trenton, N. J., were also notified of a cut in wages from 1 to 20 per cent. Those receiving wages of $1.50 or more a day are to suffer a cut of 10 per cent. Twenty per cent. reduction is to apply to those drawing wages that equal or exceed $4 a day.

The "heater boys," whose daily wages amount to $1, will experience a loss of but 1 per cent. The two dozen draughtsmen of the company in this city, who have been notified of a transfer on Jan. 1, will be divided equally between the New York offices and the works at Economy, Penn.

A similar reduction of wages at the same company's works in Philadelphia went into effect to-day.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Notices were sent out to-day from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers that the vote on the proposition to reduce wages 10 per cent. had been accepted. The new rate will go into effect Jan. 1, and it is believed this decision will result in the starting next Monday of a large number of union sheet mills that have been idle for a long time owing to the inability of the independent manufacturers to meet the competition of the non-union sheet mills of the American Sheet Steel Company.

The employes at the Union Railroad Company, with the exception of the trainmen, have been notified of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect Jan. 1. The Union Railroad Company is connected with the Carnegie Steel Company and is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation.

RETICENT ON TROUBLE THAT MADE GARTH ILL

More Mystery in Banker's Tragic Death in Gulf of Mexico.

Former Coachman Recently Purchased a $50,000 Stock Farm in New Jersey —Mrs. Garth Prostrated.

Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank, at 32 Wall Street, the President of which, Granville W. Garth, was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico from the Mallory Line steamship Denver on Christmas night, held a special meeting yesterday morning, in which they confirmed the statement given out by Vice President Alexander E. Orr on Sunday, and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family. The flag on the bank was set at half-mast, and several other banks paid the same tribute to Mr. Garth's memory.

Extreme reticence characterized those best fitted to know the causes that led up to his illness and death, but it was reiterated that he was not in financial difficulties.

Mr. Orr remained at the bank nearly all day, discharging the duties of President and receiving condolences from men active in the financial world upon Mr. Garth's tragic death.

Both Mr. Orr and Adrian H. Larkin of 54 Wall Street, who was Mr. Garth's personal counsel, admitted that certain personal matters had caused Mr. Garth to worry greatly, but they declined to give any particulars, though Mr. Larkin said that it was possible a statement would be made later.

No credence was placed by friends of the family in rumors that there was more than a coincidence in Mr. Garth's having sailed on the Galveston steamship the day after the Court of Appeals had decided that the trustees of the McComb estate should permit Mrs. Louis Herzog of 60 West Fortieth Street, a sister of Mrs. Garth, to have her full share of the estate of James Jennings McComb, their father, who had left a clause in his will practically disinheriting her should she marry Mr. Herzog. As a matter of fact, Mr. Garth had been ill for several weeks before that, and the bank Directors on Dec. 14 had given him a leave of absence. It was on Dec. 19 that Mr. Garth left this city.

Robert L. Harrison, counsel for Mrs. Herzog, whose offices are at 30 Wall Street, said that the Court of Appeals decision meant no immediate division of money, simply insuring his client's rights in the property which was all held in trust during the lifetime of Mrs. Garth and Scott McComb of Dobbs Ferry, who is a son of J. Jennings McComb. He also has been shocked by the news of Mr. Garth's death, for before the litigation over the McComb will had reached an acute stage he and Mr. Garth had been quite intimate.

One feature of the case friends of the dead banker refused to discuss yesterday. That was the sudden apparent rise in fortune of Hulbert Hartigan, formerly coachman for the Garth family, and now the proprietor of record of a stock farm and stables known as Erin Farm, three miles from Morristown, N. J., which he bought last fall from Theodore Schmalhofe of 880 West End Avenue, paying for it with a certified check for about $80,000.

Hartigan was formerly employed in a minor capacity in a riding academy in this city. Mrs. Garth employed his sister, Kathleen Hartigan, as maid to her two small daughters. The Hartigans suddenly left Mr. Garth's employ several months ago and went to Ireland, returning about ten weeks ago with several blooded horses raised in that country, which are now at Erin Farm.

At the home of Mrs. Garth, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, the Navarro flats, Mrs. Garth yesterday denied herself to callers, referring all inquirers to Mr. Herzog. Horace E. Garth, the aged father of Granville W. Garth, whom he succeeded as President of the Mechanics' National Bank, lives at 148 West Fifty-seventh Street, but it was said there that he was under medical care because of the shock caused by the news of his son's death. Mr. Herzog said that he had no comment to make.

It was said at the Mechanics' Bank at the close of the day's business that there was a credit to the late President in his account with the institution, and that no definite discussion as to his successor had yet been engaged in. The annual election will take place on Jan. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 28.—Repeated but unavailing efforts were made to-day to see Hulbert Hartigan, the young Irishman who was formerly head coachman for Granville W. Garth, the President of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, who was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico. Hartigan was sought to shed light on the nature of the trouble of "an altogether personal character," which, according to the statement of Alexander E. Orr, affected the banker's health.

Early in the day Hartigan was found in a telephone booth at Madison using the instrument, but peering through the glass door he recognized a reporter. He dropped the telephone, dashed from the booth, and, jumping into his light vehicle, whirled away toward Erin Farm, his place at the foot of Normandie Heights. Once at the farm, Hartigan turned over his horses to the stableman and dashed into the house, refusing to answer rings at the bell and knocks at the door.

At dusk another reporter drove out from Morristown to see Hartigan, and this time an elderly Irish woman, who came to the door said that both Hartigan and his sister, Kathleen, who was also among the Garth servants, had left early in the day for New York, leaving no word as to the time of their return.

The farm upon which Hartigan and his sister-in-law live is about two miles from town. It is equipped with a roomy two-story cottage, a track and a large and finely appointed stable which contains seventeen fine horses. Ten of these animals, it is admitted, belong to Mrs. Garth. The farm is at the foot of a hill, on the crest of which is the Woodward place, a handsome residence full of furniture and many cases marked "Garth." This is the place bought or leased by Mrs. Garth for a country place. It is closed, but the neighborhood impression is that it was to be occupied in the Spring.

Records in the County Clerk's office show that Erin Farm, at the foot of the hill, is in the name of Hulbert Hartigan. The property was purchased from Theodore Schmalhofe, who was represented in the transaction by Edward A. Mills, who says the ownership of the place changed last Fall, Hartigan giving in payment a certified check for $80,000. Irving E. Salmon was Hartigan's lawyer in the transaction. He was too ill to be seen to-day, but at the time of the purchase he explained that Hartigan was descended from a family which had long supplied the English royal family with horses.

The Garths lived in Morristown last Summer, occupying a house in McCullough Avenue, which they leased, but they took no part in social affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Thomas Lawson, who was with Granville W. Garth on the steamship Denver, has been urged by relatives and friends of the banker to return to New York and give the details of the tragedy. He left here this afternoon, and will proceed to New York after visiting his family in St. Louis.

ABEEL CASE POSTPONED.

Prisoner Willing to Come Back, but Not to be Forced to Come.

WELLAND, Ontario, Dec. 28.—James Abeel was brought here to-day by an officer of the frontier police and Detective Sergeants Collins and Vallely of New York to appear before a County Judge on a warrant charging him with having forged the name of a Western Union official while posing as "J. Ogden Goelet." The County Judge was out of town, and the officers with their prisoner will remain here until Wednesday, when it is expected a hearing will be given.

German & Pettit, the attorneys engaged by Abeel, are preparing to frustrate the efforts of the New York police to take Abeel to New York, and unless Abeel changes his mind, the extradition proceedings will be fought one to the last ditch.

Magistrate Cruikshank, before whom Abeel was brought earlier in the day, declined to hear the case, as it does not come within his jurisdiction. Abeel was accordingly brought to the county seat for a hearing. He is staying at a hotel under guard of a Canadian officer. Vallely and Collins made another effort to-day to induce Abeel to waive extradition proceedings and return to New York with them, but were unsuccessful. It is said that they will make an effort to induce the Canadian authorities to place Abeel in jail until the extradition proceedings are decided upon by the County Judge.

"Mr. Abeel instructs me to say," said Mr. German, Abeel's counsel, this evening, "that he is willing to go back to New York or any other place in the United States, but he does not intend to be taken back by process of law, and he doesn't intend to go to jail, either."

COLD HAMPERS FIREMEN.

Bursting Hose and Frozen Hydrants Interfere with Work at Furniture Warehouse.

Bursting hose and frozen hydrants caused much difficulty at a fire which started on the third floor of the four-story brick building at 205 East Seventy-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. The building is occupied by James E. Keane & Co. as a storage warehouse for furniture.

Abraham Lang, an upholsterer, and Louis Hockfelder, another employe, were working on the top floor. The men smelled smoke, and Lang opened a door leading to the hallway. A burst of flame and smoke greeted him, and he closed the door. The heat had singed his mustache and his face was slightly scorched. Wrapping wet towels around their heads, the two men rushed down the stairs into the street shouting "Fire!"

Several men were in the basement, where the horses of the company are stabled. Fifteen animals were taken into the street. Hockfelder turned in an alarm and as soon as Acting Chief Dougherty of the Tenth Battalion reached the building he sent in a second alarm. This brought Acting Chief Kruger, who sent in a third alarm.

Three lines of hose were used as soon as water had been started through them, and the spectators were drenched. A large crowd assembled on the up-town platform of the elevated road station at Seventy-sixth Street, but police were sent there to order them off.

Lang was taken to a near-by drug store and his injuries were dressed. Then he went home.

The fire consumed the contents of the two upper floors of the building, but the lower floors, which contained also the offices of the company, were not damaged. All the property consumed was covered by insurance. The loss was estimated at $17,000.

Mr. Keane's brother, John Keane, is enthusiastic regarding fires. He is well known to firemen all over the city, and it is a rarity for him to attend every second-alarm fire. He did not arrive at the scene until it was all over, and the firemen that knew him laughed at the woeful expression on his face when he learned what he had missed.

TWO BROOKLYN FIRE VICTIMS.

Fire from an exploding lamp in the one case and from a kitchen stove in the other caused the death of a woman and fatal burns to a child in Brooklyn last night.

The lamp exploded in the apartments of Mrs. Mary White, fifty years old, of 178 Fort Greene Place. The blazing oil was thrown all over the woman, setting fire to her clothing and burning her so badly that she died in a few minutes.

The other fire victim was seven-year-old Mary Malone of 117 Raymond Street. The child's dress caught fire at the kitchen stove, and she was terribly burned about the body. She was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was said later that it was feared she would not recover.

KISSED HERO POLICEMAN.

Patrolman McDonough, who is attached to the Union Market Station, saved five lives in a fire which occurred in the three-story tenement house at 96 Avenue B yesterday morning.

The first floor of the building is occupied as a cloak and suit establishment by Pomeranis Brothers. The housekeeper is Mrs. Louis Thielmann, who lives on the top floor. Yesterday she was there with her two grandchildren, Lottie Semanges, one year old, and Charles Semanges, thirteen years old, and Mrs. Sophia Slemansky of 651 East Sixteenth Street, who was accompanied by her two-year-old daughter, Henrietta.

When the fire started McDonough was on the opposite side of the avenue. In a few minutes he was making his way through the smoke to the top floor, meantime hurrying the occupants of the building to the street. When he reached the apartments occupied by Mrs. Thielmann he found the two women and the children at the top of the stairs, apparently afraid to venture further, on account of the smoke. The policeman called for heavy wraps, and, telling the women to wrap them about their heads and take hold of his coat tails, grabbed up the two small girls in his arms and started down the stairs, with the boy and women hanging to him.

When he had gotten down one flight of stairs Mrs. Slemansky fainted. McDonough continued down the stairs, and took the girls, the boy, and Mrs. Thielmann to the street, where he turned them over to neighbors. He then returned and carried out Mrs. Slemansky, who quickly revived in the open air. After the women had recovered from the effect of the smoke they fell on the policeman's neck and kissed him several times apiece.

The firemen quickly extinguished the fire, which caused about $800 damages.

UNION AGAINST FEDERATION.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The American Federation of Labor is the defendant in a legal action brought here to-day. Otto Renner, acting for the brewery engineers and firemen's local Union, No. 228, of Indianapolis, appeared before Judge Spiegel, in the Court of Common Pleas, and asked for a temporary restraining order against the federation, to prevent it from compelling the Hoosier State organization to become a part of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

An order was recently issued by the Federation compelling the Indianapolis union to divorce itself from the National Union of Brewery Workers. In Mr. Renner's petition he declares that the action of the Federation has greatly weakened the brewery workers. A temporary restraining order was granted by the court. The brewery engineers and firemen do not want to strengthen the brotherhood of engineers at the expense of the Brewery Workers' organization, with which they have always been affiliated.

PINE BRINGS HIGHER PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 28.—The second sale of Chippewa Pine under the Morris law was held to-day at Cass Lake, and the price ranged about $6.80 for white and Norway on 25 sections in the forestry reserve, or $1 a thousand more than at the previous sale.

The Weyerhausers seem to lead in the bidding. They own three-fourths of all the pine stumpage in Minnesota, and have been forced to big high prices for the Chippewa pine to make sure that it will not come on the market at a low price in competition with their present holdings.

ON TRIAL FOR IONA EXPLOSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Naval Officers which went to Iona, N. Y., to investigate the explosion in the naval magazine there, resulting in the loss of several lives, Secretary Moody has ordered a general court-martial, to meet at the New York Navy Yard on Jan. 6 for the trial of Otto Frick, gunner in charge, and Sergt. Brooks, in charge of the Marine Guard.

Frick is charged with failing to observe the necessary precautions, as the regulations in such cases provide, and Brooks is charged with running away and seeking a place of safety, taking his men with him.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name. 25c.

LEADERS VISIT PLATT, CALL HIM CHIEF

Conferences Between the Senator and Up-State Men.

Committeeman Warren of Washington Declares That Gov. Odell Did Not Want to be State Leader.

Senator Platt's conferences were continued yesterday, and a dozen up-State leaders visited the Senator, both at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at his office at 49 Broadway. Some of them were men classed as Odell leaders, but all ostentatiously waved the olive branch about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and insisted that Platt still is the leader. As for Senator Platt he smiled contentedly all evening long, and told stories of the others whom he has "summoned," and who are expected during the other days to come this week.

One of the first men to see the Senator was William C. Warren, the Republican State Committeeman from Buffalo. Warren is an Odell man, and he assured Senator Platt that he was for harmony and that the Governor did not wish to wear the mantle of leadership, although he intended to proceed with the work of "reorganizing and rejuvenating" the organization throughout the State.

Another leader who has been accounted with the anti-Platt element but who was with the Senator last night, is Postmaster W. W. Worden of Saratoga Springs. Mr. Worden also is the State Committeeman and a warm personal and political friend of Senator Edgar T. Brackett, one of the Odell "insurgent" Senators of the last session. Mr. Worden also insisted that Platt still is the leader.

Others who saw Mr. Platt during the day and evening included State Committeeman John T. Mott of Oswego, Deputy Secretary of State J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca County, Chairman T. D. Cole of the Greene County Committee, ex-Speaker Titus Sheard of Herkimer County, National Committeeman George Sheldon of this city, Supreme Court Justice Alton B. Sewell of Delaware County, ex-Controller Theodore P. Gilman of this city, and Samuel Strasbourger, Tax Commissioner and leader of the Thirty-first Manhattan District. Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, also arrived in the city and after a long talk with the Senator said there would be no further trouble between Platt and Odell.

Republican Majority in the State.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee last night issued an official statement to show that the Republican Party at the last November election, carried the State by 27,647 votes, official canvass. As there were no candidates for State office to be voted for in November, save for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, for which place Judge Denis O'Brien was named by both parties, the State Committee had to figure on the vote for Assemblymen in the various districts to obtain the figures they put out. In this computation Chairman Dunn figures that the actual Republican plurality in the State outside of Greater New York is 112,535.

TO BE FIRST FOR ROOSEVELT.

Kansas Republicans Plan Early Convention for That Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 28.—Chairman Albaugh has issued a call for the Republican State Committee to meet in Topeka, Jan. 5.

The committeemen have practically decided on a date early in March in order to be the first State convention of 1904 to come out strong for Roosevelt.

COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

Crowds on the Ice in Van Cortlandt and Prospect Parks — May Be Skating in Central Park To-day.

The cold snap which has held the city in its grasp for the past few days continued yesterday, and made the day the coldest of the season. A lower temperature was recorded on Sunday, but the average was lower by several degrees than that of any previous day.

When the sun came up he found the mercury in the thermometer standing at 18 degrees, and only after he had been working on the glass tube for several hours was he able to raise it, and then to but 22 degrees, where it hung for less than an hour after noon, when it again fell back to its former notch.

The cold of the early morning was aided in making things uncomfortable for those about the streets by a piercing wind, which blew at thirty-six miles an hour. During the day the blow moderated, and at nightfall was going at but twelve miles an hour.

Not all the inhabitants of the city grumbled at the cold. Great numbers of school children, who have a week's vacation from their studies, had watched the thermometer for several days, and wondered when it would again going to be cold enough for the Park Department to throw open the lakes for skating, and when that was done yesterday afternoon it did not take long for thousands to collect from various parts of the city. Last night the greater crowd that had been out before this year was on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park, while all of the skating enthusiasts of Brooklyn seemed to be on the ice in Prospect Park. The ice on the Central Park lake was not thick enough to be safe, but with the continued cold the Park Department promises to let the public on it to-day.

All of the incoming steamships reported cold weather near the coast, and some of them carried great masses of ice on sides and rigging. A scene of desolation reigned along the waterfront, the cold wind making the open almost unbearable. A queer sight was seen at one of the railroad freight depots on West Street, where a two-horse truck stood, both horses protected from the cold by quilts made out of heavy blankets, and which covered all but their hoofs, their heads, and their tails.

SERVANT CHARGES ASSAULT.

Mrs. Severne's Maid Gets Warrants, the Magistrate Declining to Hear Mistress's Story.

On a charge of assault preferred by her colored housemaid, Mrs. Harriet M. Severne, a widow of 251 West Seventy-first Street, who says she is a sister-in-law of W. W. Wheatley, formerly general manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, and now connected with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court.

Before Mrs. Severne was permitted to leave the court a warrant had been issued by the Magistrate which called for the arrest of the defendant before him, whom he had just paroled for examination, and for Mrs. Anna Wheatley, Miss Marie Severne, and Miss Minnie Severne, as well as "several other persons not known to the deponent." The persons mentioned live at the Seventy-first Street house.

A young colored woman, who said she was Fannie Austin, ran into the Police Court late in the afternoon. She said she was a maid employed by Mrs. Severne and declared that she had been assaulted by her. She also alleged that three other women in the house had aided in the assault.

While the maid was talking to the Magistrate Mrs. Severne, accompanied by Policeman Brady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, entered court. She was in a semi-hysterical condition and was weeping bitterly. She tried to tell her side of the story to Magistrate Pool, but at each attempt was cut off, and the story of the maid was allowed to go on.

Mrs. Severne said to reporters after court had adjourned that Sunday night the maid had gone to Plainfield, N. J., and did not return until yesterday afternoon. When reprimanded she said she was going to leave, and Mrs. Severne told her she must wait until she had returned $10 which she had borrowed. The girl declared she would not wait, and started out of the door. Mrs. Severne said that her sister-in-law, which one could not be learned, was standing in the doorway, and that the colored girl slapped her and pushed her to one side, breaking the young woman's eye glasses.

"I tried to stop her assaulting my sister-in-law," said Mrs. Severne, "and when I could not do so I went up stairs to the telephone and called the police. When the maid suggested what I was doing she ran out of the house and came straight to the Police Court. In the meantime I told Policeman Brady what had happened, and he suggested that I come to court and get a warrant for the maid's arrest. I did so, with this humiliating result. Now the Magistrate should have entertained her story and refused to hear mine is more than I can understand."

The maid admitted borrowing the $10, and declared she had been assaulted "by everybody in the house," and had gone to court to get a warrant for the arrest of everybody there.

B. AND O.'S NEW PRESIDENT.

O. G. Murray Expected to be Chosen To-day to Succeed Mr. Loree.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will meet in New York to-morrow to take action upon the resignation of President Loree. At the same time his successor will be chosen. It was semi-officially admitted at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices here to-day that Oscar G. Murray, the present First Vice President of the company, is the logical successor of Mr. Loree, and that his election as President of that company is looked for to-morrow.

There is more or less speculation in railroad circles as to the probable successor of Mr. Murray in the event of his elevation to the Presidency. The consensus of opinion is that the other Vice Presidents—Hugh L. Bond, Second Vice President, and O. L. Potter, Third Vice President—will be moved up, and that a new man will be chosen for the position of Third Vice President.

ERIE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

A decrease of $530,290 in gross earnings and an increase of $77,551 in working expenses caused a decrease of $827,802 in the net earnings of the Erie Railroad Company for the month of November. The statement shows:

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$3,433,854.60	$4,040,183.45
Working expenses	2,047,404.02	2,969,855.51
Net earnings	$842,450.58	$1,470,292.98

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

For the five months ended Nov. 30 the statement shows:

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$20,424,161.77	$18,219,474.98
Working expenses	14,554,856.50	12,329,400.90
Net earnings	$6,000,338.18	$6,866,071.08

This represents an increase in net earnings of $110,256.

'FRISCO'S NEW ORLEANS LINE.

Through Trains to Run from St. Louis to Gulf by Feb. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A Memphis dispatch says that, according to present plans, through service will be inaugurated by the 'Frisco system between Memphis and New Orleans by Feb. 1, 1904. The route will be over the 'Frisco system from Memphis to Tupelo, Miss.; over the Mobile and Ohio from Tupelo to Meridian, Miss., and over the New Orleans and Northeastern from the latter point to New Orleans.

These plans, which have been learned from an entirely authentic source, have just been consummated, the arrangement for trackage rights over the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans and Northeastern having been made through the Southern Railway, which dominates both lines. The leases become effective with the completion of the line now being constructed between Memphis and St. Louis by the 'Frisco, known as the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern.

This line will be finished by Feb. 1, and at that time regular train service will be inaugurated between Memphis and St. Louis. Under the trackage lease already detailed and the completion of this line of the 'Frisco this system will have through service from New Orleans to St. Louis, and will be in position to control a large part of the World's Fair business in 1904.

NEW GRAIN RATES HURT OMAHA

Northwestern's Schedule Induces Shipments to Chicago and Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 28.—By a new grain schedule, which went into effect to-day, the Northwestern Railroad has almost paralyzed the new Omaha grain market, which was to have opened Jan. 2. Instead of the grain from the State being shipped to Omaha and reshipped to Chicago, the new rates will send the grain direct to Chicago and Minneapolis, excluding Omaha.

The Northwestern's new schedule makes the through rate from Nebraska points to either Chicago or Minneapolis 2 cents per 100 less than the rate from the originating point to Omaha and from Omaha to destination.

Northwestern officials complain that when the through rate is the sum of the two locals, grain brought to Omaha over the Northwestern frequently goes East over other lines, thus losing the long haul to their line. The new schedule insures the entire haul to the Northwestern.

CLOVER LEAF'S NEW PRESIDENT.

T. P. Shonts, Formerly of the "Three I's," Elected to Position.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—T. P. Shonts, President of the "Three I's" Railroad prior to its absorption of the Lake Shore, has been elected President and General Manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western (Clover Leaf) in place of Benjamin Norton, resigned. The Clover Leaf runs from Toledo to St. Louis, and has proved a thorn in the side of its larger competitors.

Only two weeks ago the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association issued a confidential circular, accusing the road of cooling its Western connections between $300,000 and $300,000 by manipulating tickets to the Pacific Coast through scalpers.

The control of the road is vested in a voting trust, of which Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard and Edwin Hawley of New York are the principal members. Mr. Shonts holds a large block of the company's stock.

SEABOARD'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Old Directors Re-elected and a New One Added.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway was held to-day in Portsmouth, Va., practically every share of the stock being represented. The acts of the Directors for the previous year were ratified and approved, and the following Board of Directors elected:

John Skelton Williams, Thomas F. Ryan, James A. Blair, Jr., J. William Middendorf, R. Davis Warfield, C. Sidney Shepherd, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., James H. Dooley, John B. Dennis, James M. Barr, George W. Watts, Ernst Thalmann, Norman B. Ream, Nathaniel Thayer, E. F. Yoakum, and H. Clay Pierce. This was a re-election of the old board, with the addition of George W. Watts of Durham, N. C.

ERIE'S PREDICTED TRACKAGE.

True Meaning of Mr. Graham's Appointment as Chief Engineer.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—A local newspaper to-morrow will say:

"The appointment of J. M. Graham, now Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, to a similar position with the Erie, will mean the beginning of the four-tracking of that road as far as Hornellsville, three-tracking it to Salamanca and double-tracking it the remainder of the road, except possibly the Cincinnati Division. The line is to be reduced to a maximum grade of 2-10 of 1 per cent."

Mr. Graham's appointment will be effective Jan. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRAIN SHED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Plans for the extension of the Broad Street train shed across Filbert Street to Cuthbert Street, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street, were disclosed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day in opposing the proposed boulevard from City Hall to Fairmount Park at a hearing before the Board of City Surveyors.

Benjamin W. Carskaddon, real estate agent of the corporation, presented a sub-boulevard plan, which he said Mr. Cassatt asked the surveyors to examine. The lines in the sub-plan do not conflict with the railroad's plan of extension.

Mr. Carskaddon said that the contemplated widening of the train shed would give the company ten additional tracks, making twenty-six in all. Some of the ground these tracks would occupy lies in the path of the proposed parkway. Therefore, before the Board of Surveyors went out to examine the route the railroad declared its opposition to the project as laid out.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Board.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company yesterday the following were elected Directors of that company and ex officio Directors of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and of the Rome and Rome Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Charles Parsons, Clarence S. Day, William Lummis, George Parsons, Edwin Parsons, Walton Ferguson, Chauncey M. Depew, Jefferson Hogan, and R. W. Parsons of New York City, and J. F. Maynard, John M. Crouse, L. V. Rysdyck, and William Pierrepont White of Utica, N. Y. At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company were elected: Charles Parsons, President; Edwin Parsons, Vice President and Treasurer; Clarence S. Day, Vice President, and W. H. Platt, Secretary.

Consolidation of Mexican Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 28.—Advices were received here to-day that the National Railroad Company of Mexico has issued a circular directing that accounts and reports by the officers of the Inter-Oceanic Railroad, which have heretofore been sent to the offices of the Inter-Oceanic in London, be hereafter sent to the New York offices of the National. This is the first step toward the formal consolidation of the Inter-Oceanic with the National.

Court Restrains Issue of Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati to-day decided the suit brought by the city to restrain the issue of $2,500,000 bonds by the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway for the purchase of property for terminals by sustaining a demurrer to the petition and dismissing the suit. The case will be carried to the State Supreme Court.

STOPS TIDEWATER STEEL CASE.

MEDIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Judge Johnson to-day refused the application of the investment company of Philadelphia for the appointment of a receiver for the Tidewater Steel Company of Chester. The plaintiff company alleged that the Tidewater Company had been insolvent since its foundation.

Judge Johnson, in his decision, said that the statement of the officers of the Tidewater Company showed the company to be solvent, and he did not consider it wise to interfere.

A Director of the Tidewater Steel Company, in this city, said yesterday:

"There is talk of proceedings against the officers of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, who applied on Christmas Eve for a receiver for the Tidewater Steel Company. The answer was to be made on the day following, Christmas, at 9 A. M., at Media, a country town fifteen miles outside of Philadelphia, and as the President was in Pittsburg and the other Directors and officers were scattered for the holidays, the case would have gone by default except that the Directors, hurriedly notified by wire, assembled, and worked all Christmas Day and night and were able when court met in the morning with a case prepared which resulted in the Judge deciding against the Investment Company and denying the appointment of a receiver.

"Expecting no opposition the bill swore to facts that would have caused a receivership to be granted, but they were proved untrue by counsel for the Tidewater Company."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will make six visits per month during January, February, and March, 1904, to the works of the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, and the works of the United States Rapid Fire Gun and Power Company, Derby, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Lieut. Donald C. Strong, Artillery Corps, at his own request, is transferred to the infantry arm, with rank from Oct. 10, 1903, and assigned to the Seventh Infantry. Lieut. Strong will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippines.

The leave granted Major Henry E. Benham, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended one month and twenty days.

The orders assigning First Lieut. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, to duty with the Military Academy detachments of engineers, is revoked.

Capt. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per month during January, February, and March, 1904, to the works of the Bridgeport Company, Richmond, and two visits per month during the same period to the Dupont Works, Wilmington, on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Navy.

Capt. C. T. Forse is detached from the navy yard, Pensacola, and ordered home.

Commander C. E. Adams is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered home.

Commander T. H. Stevens is ordered to additional duty as Captain of the Pensacola Yard.

Commander C. A. Adams is ordered placed on the retired list.

Commander J. H. Bull is detached from duty in charge of the Seventh Lighthouse District, Key West, and ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoe's order to Pensacola is revoked. He will report for duty to the Prairie at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Ensign C. C. Westervelt is detached from the Lawrence and ordered to the Truxtun.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie is ordered to the Franklin at Norfolk.

Paymaster S. Thompson, retired, will continue duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Boston, until further orders.

Cable from Admiral Sterling, Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander E. K. Anderson, Ensign H. Hillis, Ensign E. A. Weichert, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brister, Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venable are detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered home; Lieut. W. A. Edger is detached from the Rainbow and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Arrived—Naval at Acapulco, Baltimore at New York, Alabama, Kearsarge, Illinois and Massachusetts at Fortress Mon

POPE ON CHURCH MUSIC

He Says Instructions of Former Pontiffs Must Be Observed.

Is in Favor of the Gregorian Chant, and Condemns the Use in Churches of Music Suitable for Concerts.

ROME, Dec. 28.—After long discussion with experts, principally with the famous composer, the Abbé Perosi, Director of the Sistine Choir, the Pope has issued of his own accord a note on the subject of sacred music in churches.

In this note, which appears to-night in the Osservatore Romano, his Holiness formulates rules for church music, which recall the churches to a strict observance of the instructions issued by former Pontiffs.

The Pope, who is a passionate musical dilettante, condemns the transformation of liturgic music into compositions suitable for concerts.

The Pontiff is strongly in favor of the Gregorian chant, and he has ordered the Abbé Perosi to compose a Gregorian mass for the centenary of St. Gregory next Easter. This mass will be conducted by the Abbé in the Chapel of St. Gregory, and will be participated in by 500 singers.

By a pastoral issued eight years ago, when he was Patriarch of Venice, Pope Pius X. caused a controversy among Catholics and musicians throughout Europe and America. This controversy has been revived at intervals ever since, but when Cardinal Sarto was elected Pope there were few who remembered that it was he who began it.

It was left to a Madrid paper, the Epoca, to recall the efforts of the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice to banish from the churches under his jurisdiction every form of music not strictly religious, and the Epoca in doing so made a prophecy, now fulfilled, to the effect that one of the first reforms initiated by the new Pontiff would be to restore to its rightful place the Gregorian chant.

The Pope's pastoral of eight years ago repudiated the "light, trivial, scenic, and profane" music which, it said, was now common in so many churches.

Among the "irreligious abuses" specified were the alteration of the text of the liturgy to suit the individual fantasy of the composer, the singing of the "Tantum Ergo" as a cavatina or aria, the use of instruments unsuited to the sacredness of a church, such as timbals, trombones, and the piano, and the presence of women in the choir.

In general the pastoral demanded the restoration to the liturgy of its original importance, making the musical accompaniment its "humble servitor."

The Gregorian chant, known also as plain chant and plain song, is believed to have been sung in the Christian Church since the foundation, and is the only kind of church music the use of which has ever been formally prescribed by ecclesiastical authority. Its origin has given rise to much discussion and many diverse theories, but, as W. S. Rockstro says in an article on "Plain Song":

"On one point all authorities are agreed, viz., that it exhibits peculiarities which can be detected in no other kind of music whatever; peculiarities so marked that they can scarcely fail to attract the attention of the most superficial hearer, and so constant that we shall find no difficulty in tracing them through every successive stage of development through which the system has passed, from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time."

In closing his article Mr. Rockstro said that after the lapse of more than eighteen centuries the Church was in possession of a treasury of plain song rich enough to supply its every need, so long as the present ritual remained in use, and sufficiently varied to adapt itself to any imaginable contingency. He added that it should be remembered that:

"However worthy of our reverence, the true music of the early Christian Church may be modernized, plain song is an abomination which neither gods nor men can tolerate."

LIVING VOICE OF DEAD POPE.

Leo XIII.'s Benediction and Responses of the Sistine Chapel Choir Emitted from a Phonograph.

The living voice of the dead Pope, Leo XIII., was heard last night in the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, pronouncing the Papal benediction upon several hundred parishioners of Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street. A phonographic record was taken on one of the occasions last year, when the Pontiff gave his blessing in the Sistine Chapel, and the reproduction of his remarkable voice last night, together with the responses of the famous Sistine choir, made a profound impression.

The Pope, said one of Mgr. Mooney's assistants, was so struck with the record of the phonograph, which he heard afterward, that he recited the Ave Maria into it, and this prayer also was reproduced last night.

Two records of the singing of the Sistine choir in portions of the mass were given first, and when it was announced that the Papal blessing was about to be given there was absolute silence in the hall.

"Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini," came the quavering notes of an old man's voice.

"Qui fecit coelum et terram," swelled the great choir in response.

Then followed the solemn apostolic benediction. The Pontiff's voice rose stronger and clearer, and its penetrating, yet melodious, quality was discernible even through the metallic housing of the phonograph. As he slowly intoned the impressive words of the apostolic benediction every head bowed involuntarily.

"Benedicat vos Omnipotens Deus, Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus."

The choir responded "Amen" and the Pope's voice was again heard reciting slowly and unevenly, sometimes ringing out, but more often in almost a whisper, "Ave Maria, gratia plena," &c.

The phonographic records were given under the auspices of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, a society in the Church of the Sacred Heart, and the reproductions of the Pope's voice and the singing of the Sistine choir were preceded by an illustrated lecture on ancient and modern Rome.

MACEDONIANS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Four Thousand of Them, Under Bulgarian Officers, Said to be Ready to Invade Turkey.

SALONIKA, Dec. 28.—The authorities are informed that 4,000 Macedonian revolutionists, under the leadership of eighty Bulgarian officers, are ready to invade Turkish territory.

An order was issued here to-day directing the Turkish officers to exercise extreme vigilance.

It is rumored that the Second Army Reserves will again be called out.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Premier Combes Raises the Question of Confidence and Gets a Majority of 100 in the Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the debate on the amendments to the budget adopted in the Senate, Premier Combes raised the question of confidence in the Government, and obtained a majority of 100.

The point at issue was the appropriation for the Special Service Magistrates, which was suppressed by the Chamber and restored by the Senate.

Several Deputies insisted that the Senate in restoring the appropriation had acted unconstitutionally, as it had not the authority under the Constitution to propose financial expenditure.

Premier Combes cut short the debate by declaring that he would not discuss the constitutional question involved. He said that the appropriation was essential, and that if it were not voted he would tender his resignation.

The Chamber subsequently restored several of the appropriations suppressed by the Senate, and consequently the budget will go to the Senate again.

KING CHRISTIAN'S ILLNESS.

Danish Monarch Suffering from a Cold—His Condition Is Said to Give No Cause for Anxiety.

GMUNDEN, Austria, Dec. 28.—The condition of King Christian of Denmark is officially said to give no cause for anxiety.

His Majesty has been obliged to postpone for several days his departure for home in consequence of a chill.

King Christian, who was born on April 8, 1818, has been attending the silver wedding festivities of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden.

The Duchess of Cumberland is the youngest daughter of King Christian.

M. BOURGEOIS TO RESIGN.

President of French Chamber of Deputies to Give Up His Post.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is stated, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that Leon Bourgeois, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will resign at the end of the year.

He has been in bad health for a long time and was much affected by the recent death of his only daughter.

TOLSTOI QUESTIONED BRYAN.

Asked If He Was a Socialist, and Was Glad When Told He Was Not.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 28.—William J. Bryan arrived here to-day from Berlin and visited the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Bryan is enjoying his tour. He said he found Count Tolstoi looking well, though very aged. Tolstoi's first question was:

"Are you a Socialist?"

When assured to the contrary, the Count said:

"I am very glad to hear it. I am not a Socialist myself."

MENEBHI OFF FOR MECCA

Moorish Troops Weep When Retiring Minister of War Leaves.

Distributes a Large Quantity of Clothing and Money to the Mohammedan Poor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says that Kaid el Mahedi el Menebhi, the retiring Minister of War, left Tangier yesterday for Mecca. Before starting he distributed a large sum of money and a quantity of clothing to the Mohammedan poor.

The correspondent says he was with el Menebhi on Sunday when he bade farewell to his bodyguard. Having chosen fifty men to accompany him on his pilgrimage, he told the rest to return home. The men hurried forward and, bowing, kissed his hands and feet. Some prayed to be allowed to accompany him, and many wept. The great courtyard of the Sultan's palace was full of men eager to bid him farewell.

El Menebhi's personal influence has, says the correspondent, always been great. At the same time, for himself and his country, his retirement is advantageous. His name had become a byword for everything progressive, and his departure is regarded as a sign of the return on the part of the Government to a more conservative policy.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOW.

About 4,000 Persons Visit Madison Square Garden and See the Effects of Exercise.

A new style show was tried on the New York public last night, when the Physical Culture Exhibiting Company started a week's stand at Madison Square Garden. The purpose of the show is to exhibit specimens of physical development, and they include about a dozen young men and an equal number of women.

The men were shown first, and they walked about puffing out their chests, while the crowd of 4,000 persons looked on with interest. The women wore close-fitting garments, and in the dim light of the Garden could not be seen very well. The crowd expressed its disapproval.

A prize of $1,000 has been offered by the management for the most perfectly formed man and another for the most perfectly formed woman who exhibit. The winners are to be chosen by popular vote.

Besides the feature of the show there was started an endurance test which, according to the programme, is being made in the interest of science. About seventy men started in a go-as-you-please race, in which they have to walk for three hours in the afternoon and three at night, for three days, taking no nourishment during that time. The only thing that is to pass their lips is to be water. Every man will be watched by attendants and by physicians. The winner of the race is to receive $300, and the next three men to finish will get smaller sums.

"Gus" Guerrero, the old pedestrian, was among the starters, but he did not show well. The favorite with the crowd was F. H. Feldhuber, who never moved faster than a walk. At the end of the race he was behind, but wise ones were looking for chances to lay wagers on him to be the winner.

ORPHAN IMMIGRANT CLAIMED.

Aunt Takes to Canada Six-Year-Old Giuseppe di Prozio, Whose Mother Died at Sea.

Giuseppe di Prozio, the six-year-old immigrant who arrived here on Saturday on the steamship Prince Oskar from the Mediterranean, was permitted to leave the detention pen at Ellis Island yesterday on the promise of the boy's aunt, who lives in Montreal, to take him there and care for him until he is able to look out for himself. Before the child was taken away he was bathed, had his hair cut, and was fitted with new clothing by the missionaries and attendants who work among the immigrants, and with whom the boy had become a great favorite.

Giuseppe is an orphan. While he was an infant his father, who had been a farmer in Italy, died, leaving his wife with the small farm and the boy. The sister in Montreal was the only relative Giuseppe's mother had, and recently she sent for them to come to live with her. The farm was sold, and with the proceeds passage was taken on the Prince Oskar, which left Genoa on Dec. 5. Mrs. di Prozio was a frail woman. The weather at sea was terribly rough, and following severe seasickness she caught cold, and on the day before Christmas died. On Christmas Day the little fellow stood by while the Captain of the vessel read a few prayers over his mother's body, and the sailors gave her body to the sea.

Cabin passengers who were touched by the boy's plight did all they could for him, but he cried for his mother during most of the remaining day of the trip. When the vessel arrived here, he was carried to Ellis Island with the other immigrants, and when it was learned that he was alone, he was marked for deportation. In some way the boy's aunt heard that her sister had died, and came here to get the boy.

ACCUSED BY DREYFUS

Charges That the Telegram from Schwartzkoppen Was Changed.

Revision Commission Believes the Claim of the Convicted Captain Is Correct.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The grounds upon which Dreyfus depends for vindication and restoration to the army have been communicated to The Associated Press.

Dreyfus charges that the telegram from Col. Schwartzkoppen, the late German Military Attaché here, to Col. Panizzardi, ex-Italian Military Attaché at Paris, as presented to the court-martial at Rennes bore the date of April, 1894, when Dreyfus was occupied with the details of the mobilization of troops, of which the telegram treated, whereas the actual date of the telegram was the last of March, 1895, after he (Dreyfus) had been tried.

A copy of the telegram which has been found has established the correctness of Dreyfus's claim in the opinion of the commission which recommended a revision of the case.

The statement of the case against Dreyfus, containing the telegram, when it arrived at the Ministry of War, was dated April 1, 1895, and, Dreyfus claims, it shows that the telegram was written in the latter part of March of that year. With a pair of scissors, it is alleged, the late Col. Henry clipped off a corner of the telegram, and thus the actual date disappeared. Then Col. Henry, in his own hand, annotated the telegram "April, 1894." The Colonel, however, neglected to remember that the month of April had only thirty days, for in the document there is a mention of the "thirty-first of the current month." The spuriousness of the telegram could, it is claimed, have been established had the court at Rennes appreciated the importance of this error.

Finally, it is stated, it developed that in the telegram, where the words "ce canaille de D——" appear, the initial "D" had been substituted for the letter "P." The original copy, written by Major Von Gribelin, Keeper of the Archives of the War Office, carried the letter "P." The scratching upon the paper was apparent, but M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, testified that the letter "D" was correct. It is now claimed that he was in error.

Commander Adams Has Retired.

Commander Charles A. Adams, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has retired from the service. He entered the navy in 1863 and was appointed from Wisconsin. He was commissioned as Commander in 1901, and a few months later was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

TYPEWRITER CO. IN TROUBLE.

Receiver Appointed by Judge Holt to Continue the Business of the Visible Concern.

The Visible Typewriter Company, with salesrooms at 243 Broadway, factory at 258 Pearl Street, and branch sales offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Detroit, is temporarily embarrassed and unable to meet maturing obligations. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company yesterday by Frank L. Crocker, attorney for Jonathan H. Holmes, a creditor for $3,000, on assigned claim for money loaned to the company by William F. Cochrane, Jr. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Dec. 24 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Mr. Crocker said that the liabilities are about $25,000, that it is only a temporary embarrassment, and the company expects to be able to arrange everything in a few weeks, and there would be no interruption to the business. There is $10,000 coming due, and the company did not have the cash to meet its payments. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Sutherland D. Smith receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $15,000. Accompanying the application for the receiver was a statement that the company is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The branch sales offices in the various cities are in charge of managers who are under bonds. They sell the machines on the installment plan, and payments are remitted to the New York office as soon as received.

The rent of the branches is paid up to Jan. 1 next. The company has at the general and branch offices 1,000 new typewriters, the retail price of which is $50 each; 500 second-hand typewriters, and parts of 5,000 typewriters at the factory. Marshall P. Griggs was the President.

The receiver is authorized by Judge Holt to continue the business for ten days, with leave to apply to extend the time. The Sheriff received an attachment against the company for $3,906 in favor of the Underwood Typewriter Company, which was received after the bankruptcy petition was filed.

HOW TO BEAT ROOSEVELT.

Special to The New York Times.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Dec. 28.—John S. Williams, leader of the minority forces in Congress, is at his home here for the holidays. In speaking of Democratic chances next year Mr. Williams said:

"President Roosevelt can be beaten with any good man who believes in the principles of Thomas Jefferson." He declined to name the man he believed could defeat Roosevelt, but insisted that it was his opinion that the Democracy would be victorious.

BURNESS SENTENCED TO DIE.

While Murderer Is Being Condemned Contest for Victim's Estate Is Proceeding in the Same Building.

Frank H. Burness, who has confessed to the killing of four men, was arraigned for sentence yesterday morning before Judge Crane.

Burness was convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting George B. Townsend, Captain of the schooner Chester W. Buckley, at the Erie Basin on Nov. 10, and was sentenced by Judge Crane to die during the week beginning Monday, Feb. 8, 1904.

When arraigned, Burness was smiling, but his legs trembled and he pulled nervously at his mustache. When he was asked by the Clerk whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him he answered:

"I understand that in capital cases, or when a man is convicted of a capital crime, the law provides an extension of time before the execution. All I have to say, your Honor, is that I should like to waive this extension of time and beg your Honor to set an early date for the electrocution."

Judge Crane said:

"No assumed bravado on your part, Burness, will waive any of the just provisions of law regarding your sentence." He then proceeded with the sentence, and afterward Burness was led back to the pen with a laugh on his face.

At the same time that Burness was being sentenced to death the estate of the man he killed was being fought for in the Surrogate Court, on the floor just above the County Court room.

Capt. Townsend left an estate worth about $20,000. Henry C. Townsend was appointed an administrator. Yesterday a firm of lawyers appeared for Edna Thorpe, who claimed to be the wife of Capt. Townsend. She entered a claim for $15,000 against the estate for her services and for her child. Surrogate Church heard the application and reserved decision.

PHYSICIAN DANGEROUSLY HURT

Man Believed to be Dr. J. M. Otto Found with Fractured Skull.

From the fact that an emergency medicine chest with the initials "J. M. O." upon it, and a pad of prescription blanks with the name of Dr. J. M. Otto, 919 Second Avenue, were in his pockets, the police believe a man found unconscious at 11 o'clock last night at the foot of a flight of steps leading to a wooden bridge built over the sidewalk at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to be that physician. Apparently he had slipped in going up or down the steps and had fallen on his head, on which was a deep gash.

Patrolman Saeger of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned an ambulance from New York Hospital, and Dr. Mills took the injured man there, suffering, Dr. Mills thought, from a fractured skull. At an early hour this morning he was still unconscious.

Handkerchiefs Reduced.

TO CLOSE out all our Handkerchiefs during the Pre-Inventory Sale we offer remarkable values at Main Floor.

5c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 39c. and 69c.

Handsome sheer Handkerchiefs and the daintiest conceits in lace and embroidery. Some just a little soiled or crumpled.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

$5 for $9.50 to $12.50 Silk Waists.

THESE are some of the great values at the Pre-Inventory Sale. Waists in light and dark durable shades, wide range of styles, none worth less than $5. Second Floor.

$10 for $20 Silk Waists.

Several $20 Silk Waists in this lot and not one worth less than $14. They're for street and evening wear.

New York's greatest value-giving event is now in progress.

OUR great semi-annual pre-inventory sale is now in full swing. Many of the offerings are even better than first announced. In preparing for inventory we've brought to light here and there odd lots of seasonable merchandise that will not be counted during stock taking, and for this reason prices have been reduced to the quick selling point.

A notable instance is found in those handsome $5 novelty silks marked down to $1.75. About ten different patterns to choose from, and among them you'll find those handsome rich picture silks suitable for evening and ball room costumes. If you want to participate in the rarest silk treat ever known to all New York, come to this sale.

We'll have to confess that at times Monday we were unable to cope with the large crowds and we wish to apologize to those who were unable to get waited upon.

Our stocks are still thoroughly complete and the same remarkable offerings that brought such a great throng here Monday can be had to-day. This great semi-annual pre-inventory sale embraces several sales that afford without a doubt the best values ever offered.

Reductions exceed 1/3 on finest of furs. Third Floor.

Small furs worth $18 at $10.75. Those we sold at $16.75 now $10. Two splendid examples of the wonderful saving on furs at the great Inventory Sale.

There's just one reason we offer them at these extraordinary concessions—we don't want to inventory them. They're perfect in every particular—the richest and most stylish conceits of their kind that fashion has created this season.

Read the splendid values. Then come and select your favorites from this exquisite display and save one-third.

$10.75 for $18 rich dark eastern mink scarfs with eight wolverine tails.

$10 for $16.75 elegant Russian squirrel neck stoles, full size, flat model, satin lined.

$9 for $12 handsome paw Persian neck stoles, flat model, oxidized metal clasp.

$8 for $14.75 natty Krimmer neck stoles, flat model, satin lined.

Furniture reductions.

MOST remarkable clearing event of its kind ever held. Of course you understand that, with one of the largest, handsomest and most complete furniture stocks in America, it is impossible to cite every saving opportunity. Fifth Floor.

Strongly made dressers in best woods.

$12.50 for $16.00 values.
$17.50 for $21.00 values.
$22.00 for $28.00 values.
$34.00 for $45.00 values.
$66.00 for $80.00 values.
$14.00 for $17.50 values.
$18.50 for $21.00 values.
$23.00 for $32.00 values.
$41.00 for $52.00 values.
$85.00 for $105.00 values.

Finest chiffoniers in desirable woods.

$6.50 for $8.50 values.
$10.50 for $15.50 values.
$20.00 for $32.00 values.
$8.50 for $12.50 values.
$12.50 for $16.50 values.
$24.50 for $35.00 values.

Sideboards and buffets, strong and handsome.

$24.00 for $32.00 values.
$32.00 for $40.00 values.
$52.00 for $58.00 values.
$27.00 for $35.00 values.
$36.00 for $45.00 values.
$60.00 for $69.00 values.

Elaborate china and crystal cabinets.

$16.00 for $22.00 values.
$35.00 for $42.00 values.
$51.00 for $60.00 values.
$17.00 for $22.50 values.
$38.00 for $45.00 values.
$56.00 for $70.00 values.

Dining tables in mahogany and oak.

$8.75 for $10.50 values.
$18.00 for $24.00 values.
$35.00 for $42.00 values.
$12.00 for $16.00 values.
$23.00 for $30.00 values.
$45.00 for $54.00 values.

Richest parlor suits, 3 and 5 pieces, reduced.

$19.50 for $24.00 values.
$32.00 for $40.00 values.
$61.00 for $76.00 values.
$18.00 for $27.00 values.
$45.00 for $60.00 values.
$62.00 for $104.00 values.

Richest silks on sale at great reductions.

RICHEST Silks marked low for the Pre-Inventory Sale. The high grade Simpson Crawford Co. Silks at such low prices are unprecedented. Don't miss this rare silk treat. You may never encounter its equal. Main Floor.

50c. for 75c. white taffeta silks, some slightly soiled from our holiday rush.

85c for $1.25 panne velvets, in all the latest shades.

65c for $1 plain colored velvets, in all the season's desirable shades.

$1.10 for $1.50 27-inch black peau de soie—very superior dress quality.

$1.75 for novelty silks—some worth as high as $5.00 per yard—rich, handsome dress silks.

Black and colored dress goods at 25c and 35c.

WE'RE going to make a bold statement—one we want you to substantiate by a rigid investigation. Here it is:—You never have and undoubtedly never will again see dress goods of this character sold for these prices—suitable lengths for skirts, waists, dresses, coats, &c.—all odds and ends of the season's best patterns—black and colored dress goods, at 75c., 50c., 35c. and 25c. Main Floor.

50c yard for 85c. plaids for children's dresses; German novelty plaids in an endless variety of color combinations; all wool with satin ribbon stripes.

79c yard for 85c. to $1.50 all wool 44 inch genuine French voile, soft chiffon finish; several grades; complete assortment of colors; the better numbers in limited quantities.

49c yard for satin stripe French challie, latest Mikado printings, floral, escurial and smaller chintz effects; finest cloth imported.

95c yard for $1.25 to $2.75 French, German, English and Scotch all wool novelty suitings; seasonable and desirable weaves of elegance.

$1.20 yard for $2 to $3 novelty zibeline, bourettes and fine mixed yarn suitings in novel colors.

$1.40 yard for $2.50 to $4 foreign dress fabrics; 1,200 yards of most desirable weaves, an assortment that mirrors completeness and richness; cost counts for nothing.

75c yard for $1.25 black all wool French voile, perfect dye; sheer soft chiffon finish so much sought for.

95c yard for $2 black all wool fancy weaves; bourette, bouton, boucle, natte, armure, canvas and other popular fabrics.

50c yard for $1 52-inch black English mohair, Sicilian; even weave; bright, lustrous dye.

68c yard for $1.25 black all wool zibelines, long hair, smooth satin finish; also boucle zibeline, new weave.

$15 for women's $25 suits in this great sale.

STYLISH Suits and Coats for women at one-half and one-third their value, to close them out before inventory. You can't recall such generous reductions in the history of merchandising. Third Floor.

The number these prices closed out Monday was wonderful. To-day we want it to be still greater. Think of it! Costs more to manufacture many of these garments than we ask to-day, Wednesday and Thursday.

$15 for women's $25 and $29.75 tailor made suits, made from the newest, handsome cheviots, Tweeds and canvas cloth—black, blue and mixtures—latest Eton, Russian Blouse and English walking Coats—remarkable bargains while they last.

$10 for women's $29.75 and $25 kersey and covert coats, in tan and castor, loose and half fitted effects, with or without shoulder capes—wonderful values, splendid styles.

$24.75 for women's $65, $57 and $45 tailor-made suits, broadcloth, etamines, mistral and French veilings, in blue, tan, green and fancy mixtures, lined throughout with best grade of self-colored taffeta; trimmed with taffeta or fancy braid.

$19.75 for women's $35, $29.75 and $27.50 pedestrienne suits, zibelines, winter weight tweeds and mannish suitings, Russian blouse and semi-Norfolk effects.

$8.75 for women's $12.50 dress skirts, seven and nine gore flare effects, cheviot, canvas and broadcloth.

$5 for women's $10 dress skirts. All remaining garments of our entire stock of $10 skirts.

$23 for women's $45 imported kersey coats, very best grade of kersey, half fitted backs, curved sleeves, flare or turnover cuffs; some with embroidered shoulder capes, richly trimmed.

$18.50 for women's $37.50 taffeta silk top coats, full length, velvet collar, interlined.

$13 for women's $29.75 and $27.50 velour coats, Russian blouse and Eton effects.

$13 for women's $35 Peau de oie coats, loose fitting, mandarin effect, exquisitely trimmed.

$4 for women's $7.75 pedestrienne skirts, seven and nine gore, flare effects, winter weight tweeds, meltonettes and mannish suitings.

Greatest underwear sale

THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of Underwear for men, women and children, marked at prices that will surprise the most exacting value seekers. Main Floor.

Markings were never so low anywhere on such faultless grades of Underwear. It will pay you to buy with next winter in view. Then think of the months of wintry weather yet to come.

55c for men's 75c. heavy wool and fleeced shirts and drawers, not all sizes, broken lines.

98c for men's $1.00 heavy wool and cotton ribbed union suits, broken lines.

19½c for boys' and girls' winter vests and pants, mostly small sizes, colored and white.

59c for women's $1.00 winter weight vests, broken lines, in large sizes.

25c for boys' ribbed natural fleeced shirts and drawers, nearly all sizes up to 34 inch.

$1.10 for women's $1.50 heavy weight imported Swiss ribbed vests, broken lines.

$4.75 for women's $10.50 Kaiser Italian pure silk union suits and chemises.

$1.95 for women's $3.50 Kaiser Italian pure silk corset covers.

Rare hosiery values.

39c for women's imported 50c. pure wool black Cashmere Hose.

69c for women's $1 and $1.25 extra quality finest numbers hand embroidered black Cashmere Hose. Main Floor.

17c for women's 25c. and 35c. heavy and light weights, Lisle, Cotton and fleeced Hosiery; broken lots.

45c for men's 75c. and $1.00 fine quality pure wool imported black Cashmere Socks, neat colored silk embroidered instep.

35c for men's 50c. to 75c. imported fancy Silk Lisle Thread Hose, silk mixed and embroidered; broken lots.

25c for men's 50c. high grade imported open lace Lisle Thread Half Hose, fast black.

19c for men's 35c. black cashmere, black cotton and ribbed black Half Hose.

19c for children's 25c. to 35c. heavy wool and cotton ribbed black Hose, broken sizes, fast colors.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Bountiful White Sale and Other Sales

Muslin Underwear Then and Now

The voice of the retailer is heard in the land proclaiming: "*Sales of White Goods.*" Some of the sales are straight offerings, some are fakes, some are mixed fakes and honest facts.

When we set the pace in the first *White Sales* many years ago we little suspected the beginning of a great movement that would become a universal trade festival.

Originating with us experimentally, you—Our Public—have by your co-operation confirmed it as an institution. Unwittingly we have worried your wits in creating a case for your decision, and now you must act judicially in choosing between fact and fiction, real and sham. The task is an easy one for all who know WANAMAKER'S—it is easy for everybody who will receive our message with the faith that it deserves.

The Sale of White lives by right. It has a reason. Right white goods *can by our methods* be cheaply sold at our special semi-annual offerings.

Neither miracle nor freak, it is just the result of industry and sound practice. More real than if fire, flood, failure or foolishness had precipitated a mass of muslin underwear and other white goods upon us at values that were of extraordinary cheapness. Therefore, our statements being real and reasonable you you should trust them.

The offering is big, broad, bountiful. It is splendidly arranged for easy buying on the First and Second floors. The *Rotunda Balcony* comes in splendidly now that building plans have reduced our floor space and overcrowded the old Stewart Store.

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle, plain hem, plaits above.

75c—Of muslin, two styles, with deep flounce of lawn, hemstitched hem and plaits; or trimmed with torchon lace.

85c—Of muslin, two styles; deep flounce of lawn with torchon lace, insertion and cluster of plaits; umbrella ruffle of lawn, plain hem, plaits above.

$1—Of muslin or cambric, seven styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or hemstitched plaits and plain hem.

$1.50—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, or hemstitched plaits and plain hem.

$1.75—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or cluster of blind tucks.

$2.25—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with embroidery and insertion and cluster of plaits, or lace and insertion.

$2.75—Of cambric, five styles; trimmed with lace, insertion or embroidery.

$3.75—Of cambric, two styles; deep flounce; trimmed with lace and insertion.

Many other styles up to $28.50.

Short Petticoats

25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and hemstitched hem.

35c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle, edged with lace.

50c—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with lace and insertion, or neat embroidery, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

Drawers

10c—Of muslin, plain hem, plaits above. Not more than three to a buyer.

15c—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than three to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin, two styles; trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched hem and plaits above.

35c—Of cambric or muslin, three styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle and hemstitched plaits.

50c—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with embroidery or lawn ruffle and hemstitched plaits.

75c—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin, four styles; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace or embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

85c—Of nainsook or cambric, seven styles; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, others with handsome embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook, three styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery, some with insertion.

Many others up to $5.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin, two styles; high or V neck; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; yoke of cluster plaits. Not more than three to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle.

65c—Of muslin; square yoke of cluster plaits and two rows of embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle.

75c—Of cambric or muslin, three styles; high, square or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or yoke of lawn with hemstitched plaits, or high neck, yoke of cluster plaits and fancy stitching.

85c—Of muslin, two styles; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; high or V neck.

$1—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin, eight styles; low, V or square neck; trimmed with lace and insertion, or embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

$1.25—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with lace and insertion, or embroidery, insertion and plaits; all ribbon-trimmed.

$1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, nine styles; V, round or high neck; trimmed with lace and insertion, or embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

$1.75—Of cambric, three styles; high, V, or square neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

$2.25—Of cambric; two styles; high neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

$2.50—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; low or high neck; trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery.

$2.75—Of nainsook or muslin, two styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery; high neck. Others up to $6.

Corset Covers

25c—Of cambric, two styles; V neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace. Not more than three to a buyer.

25c—Of cambric, four styles; round or V neck, trimmed with torchon lace; some with insertion, others with embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.

35c—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion, or lace and insertion and ribbon.

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, three styles; round or V neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion or lace and insertion.

75c—Of lawn or nainsook, three styles; low neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon.

85c—Of nainsook or lawn, three styles; low neck, trimmed with lace and insertion and ribbon.

$1—Of nainsook, three styles; low neck; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and ribbon.

$1.50—Of nainsook, two styles; low neck; trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Many others up to $2.75.

Chemises

35c—Of muslin, two styles; trimmed with lace or corded band.

50c—Of muslin; square neck; trimmed with embroidery.

75c—Of muslin or nainsook; trimmed with lace; four styles; some trimmed with ribbon.

85c—Of nainsook, three styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$1—Of nainsook, three styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon. Others up to $6.75.

First Wash Goods Offering of the Season!

105,000 Yards of Fancy Striped Madras

At 15c and 18c a Yard---Half Price.

The pendulum has swung. Colored Wash Cottons are to be in high popular favor for the coming season's shirt-waists and wash dresses.

And here are the charming cottons, almost before women have begun to plan for the thin garments. They'll do so now, though, prompted by this splendid news. One hundred and five thousand yards—*fifty-nine miles*—of the prettiest, neatest Striped Madras you ever saw, in one hundred and eighty-five splendid patterns and color-combinations, is the gist of the offering. You never saw finer, clearer colors, prettier designs, neater effects in the white cording that practically forms the basis of the cloth. Besides the plain corded stripes, the stand-bys of every season, there are effective figured and Persian stripes, and plaid effects. All 32 inches wide.

And you may choose materials for two shirt-waists or wash dresses today for the price of one, from this splendid

30c and 35c Madras at 15c and 18c a Yard

The reason? We have the manufacturer's entire surplus stock—he has the money he needed. And you profit by this interchange of courtesies.

Rotunda and Fourth Avenue.

The Children's Part Of the White Sale

There's a lot of specially interesting news for mothers in this Story of White. The Children's Garments are worth particular emphasis; for they display the same high standards of excellence, the same low methods of pricing, that distinguish the masses of Muslin Underwear that make up the back-bone of the Sale.

And here's a hint of the dainty wee Body Skirts and Long Slips for the very little babies, the Underwear and Short Dresses for older tots, up to the garments for the girls that are almost grown-up:

Underwear

At 10c—Drawers of good muslin, hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 8 years.

At 18c—Drawers of cambric, with hemstitched hem and three plaits, or embroidery edge and cluster of plaits; 2 to 14 years.

At 25c to 38c—Drawers of cambric or muslin, knickerbocker band with embroidery edge, or embroidery ruffle with cluster plaits, or hemstitched umbrella ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 25c, 38c and 50c—Girls' Corset Covers, French waist, round neck, with embroidery or insertion and ribbon beading; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

At 25c—Petticoats of muslin; hemstitched ruffle with cluster of plaits. 2 to 10 years.

At 38c—Petticoats of muslin or cambric, three styles; umbrella ruffle with plain or hemstitched plaits. Sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 38c and 50c—Nightgowns of muslin; yoke effect with cluster of plaits, embroidery or cambric, or lace insertion and cluster of plaits. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Body Skirts

At 25c, 38c and 50c—Body Skirts of cambric, with plain hem and plaits, hemstitched or embroidery ruffle, long and short waists; sizes 6 months to 2 years.

French and Russian Dresses

At 50c, 75c and 85c—Dresses of lawn, in long waist and Russian effects, with insertion, embroidery and hemstitching; 2 to 5 years.

At $1—Six styles of Dresses of fine lawn, in Russian and French effects; the Russian effects with colored chambray trimmings; sizes 2 to 5 years.

Infants' Long Slips

At 38c and 50c—Infants' Long Slips of nainsook, eight styles, with lace or embroidery, insertion, pin plaits in yoke, or bishop effect.

Infants' Short Dresses

At 38c and 50c—Short Dresses in twelve styles, of nainsook, with embroidery, lace insertion, or hemstitched ruffles. Skirts with wide or hemstitched hem, or fine plaits. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.

At 75c to $1.35—Eight styles of Mother Hubbard Dresses of lawn or nainsook, with round, square or pointed yokes of fine plaits. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Most Excellent Corsets

We have never offered such a wide variety of good Corsets in any White Sale as the present lot. Fortunate combination of circumstances made it possible—some makers were willing to make up surplus materials at a concession; others had more corsets than they wanted; and so on.

You'll recognize plenty of well-known makes in the following; and no doubt your favorite brand is included:

At 38c, worth 75c—Ecru and white Corsets, short and dip hips, low bust, closely boned, embroidery and lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 25 in.

At 45c, worth 75c—Tape and Jean Corsets and Girdles, closely boned; some without side steels; straight-front, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 75c, worth $1.50—Sonnette Girdles of batiste; no side steels, lace and ribbon trimmed; sizes 18 to 24 in.

Main floor, 10th st. Elevator.

At 75c, worth $1.50—J. B. and R. & G. Corsets of coutil and jean; dip hips, low bust, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 30 in. In white and gray.

At $1, worth $1.50—J. B. Corsets of fine white jean; bias cut, dip hips, medium bust, straight-front; sizes 19 to 30 in.

Main floor, Tenth street.

At $1.50, from $2.75—L. R. Corsets of French coutil; bias cut, medium hips and medium high bust; in white, gray and black; sizes 18 to 30.

Second floor, Rotunda, and 9th st. elevator.

At 65c, worth $1—Tape Corsets; short hips, medium bust, closely boned; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 24.

At 50c, worth $1—Coutil Corsets; straight-front, dip hips, low bust, eyelets on front for garters, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 36.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Sonnette Corsets; gored cut, dip hips and abdomen, garters attached in front; sizes 19 to 30.

At $2.50, worth $4.50—French coutil Corsets; medium long hips and abdomen, medium bust; sizes 20 to 30.

Second floor, Ninth st. and Rotunda.

Girls' Coats—A Round-Up

Just a little group of about twenty-five; each coat, practically, representative of a different pretty, becoming style for girls from 6 to 16 years.

They are priced in a way that atones for the fact that sizes are incomplete in each style—

$7.50, formerly $10 to $15

Materials are kersey, cheviot, and covert cloth, in stylish colors. All the coats are well made and trimmed.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Again Shoes

And again welcome news for some of you. For every day marks the passing of *somebody's* shoes—and it's well to find new ones that are sturdy, and stylish, and comfortable, to take their place at a saving.

These three groups are just made to fill the part:

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50

Kidskin in six different styles; flexible sewed oak leather soles, lace and button, with tips of kid or patent leather; also some plain common-sense-toe shoes in the lot.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.30

Black kidskin, lace and button, with stout welted and stitched soles and military heels. Shoes that with an aristocratic name are widely known and sold at $3.50 a pair; really very cheap at $2.30.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90

A round-up of good things for the feet, and they are all winter weight shoes, too. All sizes, in box calf; broken sizes in other leathers.

Fourth avenue.

SILKS---

A Study in Black and White

A study that will repay closest investigation, too—for it spells E-C-O-N-O-M-Y out loud to every woman who needs a white or black silk waist, a silk petticoat, some silk lining for coat or dress, or what not.

There's a fine range of staple Silks to choose from; qualities are absolutely reliable; and there are savings of 20c to 70c on every yard of the silks offered.

Details:

White Taffetas

At 55c, worth 75c and 85c—White, ivory and cream, in superior qualities.

Black or White Fancy Silks

At 55c, worth $1.25—Fine quality Imported Fancy Louisines, in all-white and all-black, with small figures.

Black Guaranteed Taffetas

At 55c, worth 85c—Five thousand yards of extra quality Black Taffeta, 20 in. wide.

White Louisine

At 65c, worth $1—White and ivory, also black; a bright and desirable silk that we have sold thousands of yards of.

White Corsica

At 65c, worth 85c—Excellent for linings. 19 in. wide.

White Taffetas

At 65c, worth $1—21 in. wide; being sold regularly all over the country at a dollar a yard; fine quality.

White Satin Brocades

At 85c, worth $1.50—Fine Imported White Brocades, in a variety of choice designs; suitable for fine linings and all dress purposes.

Black Peau de Soie

At 75c, worth $1—Twenty-inch Black Dress Silks, from one of the best makers in America; fine quality and soft finish. An unusual value.

Rotunda.

Splendid News of White Goods

Here's a fine announcement for every woman who wants new white shirt-waists for the coming season—a chance to buy the materials at an average saving of half!

Two thousand yards, all told, in thirty beautiful patterns. Of some, there are two or three full pieces of a kind, of others, short lengths of 2 to 8 yards. All of them, except a group of handsome Embroidered Piques, are of brilliant mercerized weaves.

All are qualities you would regularly pay 50c to 75c a yard for. Priced thus:

Full Pieces, at 35c a yard
Short Lengths, at 25c a yard

Worth 50c to 75c.

Broadway.

The Linens

Some linen manufacturers are between the horns of a dilemma—flax is soaring, and fourteen-cent cotton makes the process of adulterating the linen with mercerized cotton yarn, so often indulged in, about as expensive as the use of pure flax.

All of which doesn't bother us or you. These linens are *pure flax* every yard of them; and they are way below the market now, because we didn't wait, when placing our orders, for prices at the mills to reach their present high plane. You can prove WANAMAKER linen superiority today by a little easy comparison.

Here are the basic facts:

Table Cloths

At $4.50, worth $6.50—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds. At $5.50, worth $9. Up to 2 x 4 yds., at $9.75, worth $16.

At $2.50 each—72-in. Bleached Dutch Table Cloths, bordered and hemmed; in eight designs; 2½ yds. long. 2 yds., $2; 3½ yds., $3.50 each.

At 50c, worth 75c—Fancy Colored Fringed All-linen Tea Cloths in blue, gray, gold and pink on white; 1 yd. square; 1¼ yds., 95c, worth $1.25; up to 2x2½ yds., $2.50, worth $3.25. Sizes including fringes.

Table Linen by the Yard

At 30c a yd., regularly 40c—Bohemian Three-quarter Bleached Broken Dice Table Linens, 58 in. wide.

At 40c a yd., regularly 50c—Irish Half-bleached Table Linen, 64 in. wide.

At 56c a yd., regularly 65c—Irish Bleached Table Linen, fine quality; good patterns; 67 in. wide.

At 75c a yd., regularly 85c—Same make, finer and heavier, 66 in. wide.

Scotch Bleached Double Damask, 70 in. wide. The very best $1.25-a-yard table linen at $1.10 a yard.

Napkins

Scotch Double Damask Napkins, in three sizes:
- 20x20 in., at $1.95 a dozen, from $2.50
- 22x22 in., at $2.30 a dozen, from $3
- 24x24 in., at $2.95 a dozen, from $3.50

Over two thousand dozens of Restaurant Napkins, grass-bleached; all hemmed; 12 in. square, 60c a dozen, usually sold at 85c.

Fancy Linens

Bleached Damask Tray Cloths, unhemmed, 16 x 25 in. Heretofore specially priced at 12½c; for this Sale, 10c each.

Fringed Damask Tray Cloths, in two styles; one grass-bleached, German, open-work center, 18 x 27 in.; the other, Scotch, plain damask. Both imported to sell at 25c; for this Sale, 20c each.

Grass-bleached Dutch fringed Momie Bureau Scarfs, 16 x 50 in. and 13 x 72 in.; regularly 60c and 75c. Same in Tray Covers, 20 x 32 in., hemstitched; formerly 75c. For this Sale all at 50c each.

Small bleached Cloths, for tea-tables, with white or red borders; size including fringes:
- 1 yd. square, formerly 75c, 85c and 90c; for this Sale, 60c each.
- 1¼ yds., formerly $1.25, $1.35 and $1.65; for this Sale, $1 each.
- 1½ yds., formerly $1.90, $2 and $2.25; for this Sale, $1.50 each.

Linen Corner, Third floor.

Three Days of Piano Grace

For Christmas Sales we offered terms of special liberality to purchasers of the Angelus and of the various pianos controlled by us for this market. A guarantee of our position is found in the piano trade in the fact that in four short years we have created a business that distributes more pianos at retail than any other in this city.

To round up the last month of the year with sales that will add a cumulative increase to present gains, we will continue the special easy payment offering upon the Chickering, Vose, Mason & Hamlin and Kurtzman Pianos, also upon the Angelus, until the close of business on Thursday, the 31st inst.

Then the Frederick Doll at $185, and the J. C. Campbell at $190—the best pianos ever produced at their prices. And you may arrange to have either of them sent home before New Year's by paying

Only Ten Dollars in Cash.

We have a few Mason & Hamlin pianos that have been rented, exchanged, or used as samples that will be sold at large discounts from prices of new instruments, and upon the special Holiday easy payment plan.

Fifth floor.

Costumes and Hats

For the Winter-Summer.

A great country this. Only great retailing can keep up with its demands. Here we sit and shiver, and daily the *Florida Special* speeds away to the sub-tropical southland with the favorites of fortune and fashion. Thus comes the need of summer clothes for winter wear. And WANAMAKER'S is ready, aye ready!

Whole show-cases display the hats and a small room of glass the costumes. Gowns for morning, afternoon and evening, and Hats equally varied. Some left us yesterday, others will go daily. The styles? Come and see. You wouldn't select from an advertising description.

Latest News of Paris Costumes

Only twenty-seven remain of the season's models. Among them the best of the season's products. They come from Havet, Corne, Blanche le Bouvier, Panem, Morin Blossier, etc. Aristocrats in design—all of them.

Prices have been $250 to $800
Prices are today $125 to $400

Just half. No copies have been made in America. Among them two Blossier-Patti replicas.

Second floor, Broadway.

Walking Skirts

That Fit Period, Price and Person

Winter weather and muddy streets create absolute need for Woolen Walking Skirts. Fortune favors today's buyers. A trade chance enables us to offer one hundred and fifty All-wool Homespun Skirts that at present normal value should be seven dollars, at exactly half or

$3.50

There is no flaw or depreciation in either the goods or making—just a lucky find.

Also fifty Black Cheviot Skirts that have sold all the season at Nine Dollars, will be sold at

$5

Some one else makes the loss, you make the profit, and we get a broker's commission.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Rest of the Women's $8 Coats

Are Here Today!

How the Christmas money rolled in on Saturday! Of the hundred and fifty Coats we told of in the morning, not a single one was left by noon. And no wonder—a wiser, more profitable way to invest one's Christmas money was never invented, than to buy one of these

$15 to $35 Coats at $8

The same good fortune awaits 150 more women today—for we have ordered in the other half of the lot—equal in price-range, and assortment, in every way, to the first offering. But take the hint—and get here early—Saturday's experience emphasizes that! Cheviot and kersey, in different lengths, from jackets to three-quarter length coats, in many styles, all superbly made by one of our best manufacturers, within the last thirty days. And at the astonishing price of **$8 each!**

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. FITCH IS GLAD OF IT

Millie James Heartily Welcomed at the Savoy.

A Large and Amusing Cast in Fitchian Genre Comedy—Lucille Watson, H. H. Short, Edward Ables, and Many Others Score Hits.

Mr. Clyde Fitch was in his Fitchiest vein of detailed character comedy last night in "Glad Of It" at the Savoy, in spite of the fact that for the nonce he abjured altogether those people sometimes called the Four Hundred, and bent his powers of whimsical and accurate observation to the depiction of shop girls and ladies of the chorus.

The first scene represented with a thousand familiar and impishly lifelike strokes the selling of cloaks at the metropolitan department store, expounding meantime the romance of a pretty saleslady, Connie Rowles, (Millie James.) The vein was that which Miss Beatrice Herford opened up so deliciously in her famous monologue of The Shopgirl, and it was worked with a thoroughness and a knowledge of the feminine mind, whether bargaining or theatre-going, which is bound to bring delight to the arbiters of dramatic destinies. The vagaries of saleladies and the absurdities of suburban shoppers are projected with an equal hand, and one is also shown the deserted shopper's child, and the forlorn shopper's husband, flirting with the clerks to counteract the boredom. The cry of the elevator boy, "Ladies' underwear, cloaks, dress, and crockery," recurring at intervals, ran through the act like a refrain.

The thread of the sympathetic it somewhat thin plot spun itself out in the intervals of the depiction of shopping manners and the lack of them. Miss James was insulted by the amorous advances of the floorwalker, and was forced to resign her position, but not before she had caught the attention of a young Englishman, buying a cloak of sables for the actress lady he had taken under his theatrically angelic wing. This lady, Clorita de Baxter, had been a shop lady before going on the stage; and the glamour of her angel's wealth could not extinguish the passion she felt for the floorwalker of old. It took no long shot of conjecture to divine that in the end the Englishman would discover the perfidy of Clorita and the gentle worth of Miss Millie James. Even at the end of the first act he rescued Miss James from despair by the offer of a place in his chorus.

The second act deployed the oddities of a stage rehearsal at the Savoy. The humors of chorus girls who followed the stage "for their art," and of the angel-protected star who browbeat the stage manager and even snubbed her angel; the despair of the actress whose lines were ruthlessly cut, and of the composer whose best number was cut to make way for a coon song; the intrusions of a scrubwoman bent on scrubbing the stage; even an altercation with an unwelcome guest in the auditorium—all the details of life behind the scenes was deployed with touch after touch that convulsed the theatrical people present and many others. There were times in this act when one remembered Pinero's "Trelawney," but in the main it was natively Fitchian.

The upshot of it all was that Clorita, with her whims and exactions and her hankering after her old floor walker, overtaxed the patience of her angel, and Miss James was chosen to take her place, donning a sealskin for Venta Tilley and singing a song with a quaint Little Princess charm that caught last night's audience, even though it was credibly reported not to have saved the angel's musical comedy.

Then there was the complication of the anonymous letter. Outraged by the carryings on of Clorita and the floor walker, Connie had written an anonymous letter about them; and all her instant regrets were unavailing to recall it. In the third act she has resigned her place as star to the now dependent Clorita and is mistress of a boarding house by the sea.

But the anonymous letter turns up out of her past and brings the story to a crisis. With sincere humility she acknowledges it. But Clorita in her rage gives it away that the worst is true. In the last, also by the sea, the story closes with a pretty love scene in which the angel declares his noble passion, leaving Clorita to the love of her floor walker.

It cannot be denied that to put a heroine on the stage, even a shopgirl, who so far forgets the dignity of a stage heroine as to write an anonymous letter, however true its purport, is to court conventional disapproval. But as the incident is handled in "Glad of It" we confess that it seemed one of the truest and most genuinely sympathetic incidents of the evening. It is as authentic of the character as is Sophie Fulgarney's moral crusade against Mr. Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," and the theatric situation to which it gives rise is one of the truest things Mr. Fitch has lately done. Only a genuine feeling for the vulgar Connie's heart could have divined that Clorita's rage would mount to a pitch revealing her jealousy as regards both her gentleman angel and her floor-walking lover.

There has been unusual luck in Mr. Fitch's later plays, (this one is, in fact, his latest, having been written late last Summer in the Alps,) the intensity of character in the lines and the finish in the coaching has enabled a large number of actors to give an unusually good account themselves. The leading part fell to Miss James, after Miss Jessie Busley, for whom it was written, had given it up for Barrie's "Little Mary," but it is likely that both talented actresses are glad of it.

If Miss James missed some of the points of character comedy, she came out true and strong in the passages of gentle, insane emotion, carrying the climaxes with a lift that Miss Busley has not yet shown herself capable of; and, it may well be believed, adding greatly to the carrying power. The many who have come to delight in her fragrant personality and her simple, sincere art will find that she is here at her very best.

Almost equally vivid was the Clorita of Miss Lucille Watson, who last year was so intense and convincing in the small part of the maid in "The Girl with the Green Eyes"—the neglected first wife of the big-amous brother. In the best sense of the word the performance was a creation. Miss Watson's graceful personality and refined features were merged and quite lost in silly shopgirl vanities and distorting vulgar emotions. Her jealous rage at the climax in the third act contributed quite as much to the success of the evening as the intense, restrained emotionalism of Miss James.

As the floorwalker, Edward Ables betrayed none of the physical incongruities that detracted from his very amusing performance as the promiscuous brother in "Whitewashing Julia," and his racy powers of comedy impersonation were seen to full advantage. Every attitude, gesture, and word scored with the audience.

Miss Georgie Mendham played the part of one of the shopgirls to the life, and her cousin, John Barrymore, the last of his talented family to be staged, disclosed a strong stage presence and the most authentic powers of comedy. Phyllis Rankin made the most of a smart part as a chorus girl. Thomas Burns, as the composer of the play within the play, and Ross Cook as an Irish cook did small parts with the finish and authority of an elder school. Fanny Addison Pitt also deserves a word of praise.

H. Reginald Short was sympathetic as the young Englishman, and Grant Mitchell had a few effective passages as the much-enduring author, Anita Rothe, Adelaide Hendricks, Florida Fier, and Frank Brownlee did small bits well.

Mr. Fitch was reluctantly called out, and modestly proclaimed himself glad of it. The play lacks the striking freshness of such scenes as that on the deck of an Atlantic liner in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," but it is of expert excellence, and may be relied on to please many audiences.

"MERELY MARY ANN."

Eleanor Robson Wins Favor in a Dainty Play by Israel Zangwill.

It is a dainty and tender theme that Israel Zangwill has chosen for his "Merely Mary Ann," which in its dramatized form was offered for the first time in this city last evening at the Garden Theatre. The play might well be rechristened merely a woman's soul, but lest any one infer that here is another study of feminine hysteria, so much beloved by the dramatists of the bleak Northland, let it be said at the outset that Mr. Zangwill's heroine is a young girl with a nature as innocent as that of a white dove and a mind utterly devoid of guile.

To the inquiring mind some sort of symbolism may suggest itself in Mr. Zangwill's play, but it is doubtful if the author had any such purpose especially in view. Mary Ann is a sweet-natured Yorkshire girl who has come to South London as maid-of-all-work in Mrs. Leadblatter's lodging house. She is a cheerful, willing drudge, who takes work as a matter of course and abuse as a matter of necessity. Her one joy in life is her pet canary, until Lancelot, a composer, appears on the scene. He is a man who dreams of great successes, of art and fame, and who talks about virtue and pride in the canting phrases of the professional virtue monger.

At first he takes pity on Mary, then, realizing her youth and beauty, becomes interested in her. But though now a struggling musician he is a man of high birth, and his pride prevents him from acknowledging to himself that he has more than a temporary passion for the girl. Her love for him grows, however, until everything else in life seems insignificant to her beside the mere chance of being near him. Then it develops that Lancelot must go away. She learns that he is going, and takes it as a matter of course that she will accompany him. Lancelot tries to explain to her that it will be impossible, but she insists that she will take service wherever he makes his home. It is at this point that Lancelot vacillates, the girl's attractiveness is too much for him, and he finally tells her that they will go and live together in a little cottage in the country.

He asks her if she understands what it will mean, for he does not intend to marry her. It is quite apparent, however, that she does not realize the full significance of the step, and Lancelot, about to accept her sacrifice, remarks:

"You poor little white Topsy. I don't think you even know how you came into the world. You think you just grew."

"No, Sir," she says, quietly, simply, reverentially, "God made me."

And Lancelot hangs his head in shame.

This, the first really dramatic situation in "Merely Mary Ann," is the finale of the second act. It is a moment filled with exquisite tenderness, one that pulsates with a genuine heart throb. And here is the keynote of the story.

Mary suddenly becomes rich. The people who have made her life a burden now seek to win her good graces. But Mary still remains the same sweet, trusting, simple girl. Lancelot tries to explain to her what a great amount of money she has inherited, but she tells him she will give it all up in order to live with him. Finally, after a struggle, he leaves her. Then Mary goes to London, the struggling composer becomes famous, and they meet unexpectedly in a fashionable drawing room.

The last act, with its familiar exposition of so-called society small talk, is the weakest and most conventional of the four acts of the play. It is rather uninteresting to the point where Mary and Lancelot meet. Lancelot confesses that he was too proud to make Merely Mary Ann his wife, but he now sues for the love that he has longed for during the six years they have been parted. Mary does not at once confess her love for him, but steals away, and a few moments later comes back, wearing her cap and a pair of gloves which the composer had given her in the old days to cover the roughness and redness of her hands. And the pair fall into each other's arms.

The characters of Mary and Lancelot are interesting studies relatively. Mary Ann is good to the core—naturally; she makes no pretenses, but despite her ignorance of life one cannot but feel that in a crisis her woman's nature would assert itself in triumph. Lancelot, on the other hand, has a high, prating notion of right and wrong. He will not consent to accept the interest on money loaned a friend, but is ready enough to take advantage of the girl's innocence.

Eleanor Robson's playing of the part of Mary Ann is most satisfying. The sweetness of her personal appearance, the sympathetic quality of her voice, and the deft shadings in her impersonation throughout are at all times in accord with the spirit of the part, as it reveals itself in the lines and situations as the author has set them forth. It is rarely that a more engaging picture of girlish innocence has been shown, and the illusion of life is maintained throughout. Too often an unnecessary quality of saccarine sweetness is introduced into the roles of this sort; but Miss Robson, while realizing fully the tender and sympathetic qualities of Mary's nature, avoids the suggestion of that sweetness which is cloying and annoying.

Edwin Arden's Lancelot somehow seemed best when it was least perfect in its technical quality. This excellent actor seemed at times to be a trifle too precise, and, though his performance in its general aspect is one to be commended, the fact remains that it will assume a more truthful quality when a little less reserve marks the exposition. The rôle is apparently a difficult one to play, for it's exact purpose is not made entirely clear up to the last act; just how much this fault is due to playwright and how much to actor could hardly be determined on a first seeing of the play.

Excellent bits of characterization were contributed by Ada Dwyer and W. A. Hackett, the former being especially successful in the rôle of Mrs. Leadblatter, the lodging house keeper.

BELASCO PLAY IN LONDON.

"The Darling of the Gods" Scores an Immense Success at His Majesty's Theatre.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—David Belasco and John Luther Long's Japanese play, "The Darling of the Gods," which was produced at His Majesty's Theatre last night by Beerbohm Tree before a distinguished audience that filled every part of the house, promises to be one of the greatest successes yet achieved in London theatricals.

The play closely follows the version presented in New York, with magnificent scenery and general accessories.

Miss Lena Ashwell, as Princess Fo-San, further added to her histrionic laurels and made her portrayal the success of the evening.

At the final curtain there were loud calls for a speech, but when Mr. Tree tried to respond there was such a tumult in the gallery, which now opposes all speeches at London theatres, that he could not get a hearing beyond saying that he wished to convey the news of the success of "The Darling of the Gods" to the author across the Atlantic, to whom he was entirely indebted.

David Belasco last night received a cablegram from Beerbohm Tree stating that the production of "The Darling of the Gods" in London scored a great success.

"PAUL REVERE" PLEASES.

Well-Filled House at the Metropolis Applauds the Famous Ride and Other Happenings.

With rattle of musketry and roar of cannon the romantic drama of "Paul Revere" was given last night at the Metropolis Theatre. A large house followed the adventures of the patriotic hero.

The death of Paul's brother Tom fairly started the slaughter which distinguished the play throughout. Tom was brought on the stage dead, while one of the players recited the details of the tragedy. The event was so uncalled for, in the opinion of Revere, the hero, that he vowed eternal enmity upon the perpetrators of the deed, a band of British soldiery, and roundly cursed George III. Great applause marked this eloquent outburst.

After escaping insuperable perils by sea and land, Revere was permitted to make his historic ride. A party of Britishers got wind of the plan to hang the signal lanterns in the belfry of the Old North Church and they snugly ensconced themselves in the vestibule, but William Patton, (Frederick Crown,) a patriot, walked in on them, and the next thing the audience saw was a mass of redcoats streaming like wasps out of the building, with the doughty Patton after them. Before the soldiers could gather themselves together, the lanterns were hung, and Revere was off on the opposite shore.

In the next scene Paul quietly rode on the stage on a big horse and talked to a band of villagers that he had aroused. When he had excited them to a proper pitch he calmly rode off the stage. Then came the really spirited riding of the patriot with a redcoat at his heels. The illusion took with the audience, and the gallery cheered wildly.

Everything was concluded satisfactorily in the final act. Paul Revere foiled Abel Underwood, (H. C. Hickman,) a Tory, who had been trying to win the affections of the heroine.

WEBER & FIELDS TRANSFER TWO HOUSES.

Stair & Wilbur Secure Leases of West End Theatre Here and Globe Theatre in Boston.

By the transfer yesterday of their leases of the Globe Theatre in Boston and the West End Theatre in this city to Stair & Wilbur, Weber & Fields have withdrawn, temporarily at least, from the management of all houses except their own music hall on Broadway. Mr. Weber said last night that the transfer did not mean that they had decided to abandon all other theatrical ventures permanently, but only that the tradsaction seemed a profitable one to them at the present time.

It has been common gossip along the Rialto for several weeks that the first ventures of the two comedians into the managerial field have been far from profitable. Of course no definite statement of their losses has been given out, but it is known that they sank thousands of dollars in William Collier without getting much of it back. Their company now playing "An English Daisy" in Boston, however, is said to be doing a profitable business. Though Weber & Fields have not said that they sold out their leases to cover losses incurred in making expensive productions, such is the general belief.

The lease of the Globe Theatre in Boston was transferred to Stair & Wilbur for a consideration of $50,000, and the lease of the West End Theatre in Harlem to the same firm for a period of ten years at an annual rental of $35,000. The new lessees will take possession of the Globe Jan. 10 and the West End Jan. 25.

Stair & Wilbur are the proprietors of the Majestic Theatre, on the Grand Circle, where "Babes in Toyland" is now being presented. The bookings of this house, however, are in the hands of the firm of Stair & Havlin. Though neither of the proprietors of the former firm could be found last night, it is generally expected that the policy of the two new theatres will be the same as that of the Majestic, that is, their bookings will be attended to by Stair & Havlin and the dates given to any attraction which the firm judges will be a paying one, regardless of whether it is a syndicate or an independent attraction.

ROBERT CONNESS AS A STAR.

Appears at Fourteenth Street Theatre in "Robert Emmet."

In "Robert Emmet; the Days of 1803," Robert Conness, a new star, made his first New York appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. He created a favorable impression throughout the entire play, and his stay here is apt to be a successful one.

Opening nights at the Fourteenth Street Theatre are rarely dull, and this was up to the standard of interest. Supporting the star were J. P. Sullivan in the rôle of Hael Dwyer, Frank H. La Rue as William L. Coy, James Moorefield as Col. Brook, Eugene Wiener as Major Sirr, Miss Ange A. Russell as Sarah Curran, Ettie Baker Martin as Anne Devlin, Nellie Robson as Kathleen Allen, Helen Strickland as Mrs. Allen, and thirteen others.

New Curtain Raiser for Nat Goodwin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Nat C. Goodwin to-night produced a curtain raiser by Lee Arthur entitled "The Man Who Makes You Laugh." The Nixon Theatre was filled by an audience which appeared impressed. Mr. Goodwin takes the part of a playwright who is in love with an actress for whom he writes a play. While at work upon the play the lover takes some alcoholic stimulant to nerve him to his work. His sweetheart finds him intoxicated and throws the play into the fire. Her lover rescues it and then falls dead. Crystal Herne, Nell O'Brien, and W. H. Post are in the supporting cast.

"FAUST" AT THE WEST END.

Gounod's Lyric Drama Given by the Henry W. Savage English Opera Company.

The Henry W. Savage English Grand Opera Company began its second week at the West End Theatre in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last evening, producing Gounod's lyric drama, "Faust." Every seat in the house was occupied by an appreciative audience, this being the only time "Faust" will be produced in the city this season. New scenic and spectacular effects added much to the performance, and the solo and chorus work was excellent.

Mr. Gherardi sung Faust, while Mr. Boyle was well received as Mephistopheles, his drinking song in the second act winning him several curtain calls. Miss Reid made her first appearance as Marguerite since her début as Ophelia in "Hamlet" at the Metropolitan Opera House, three seasons ago. Since then she has studied abroad, and last night she showed that she had used the time to advantage.

Miss Newman, who was the Siebel, scored with her rendering of the flower song. Mr. Marsant as Valentine was in fine voice, while Miss MacGahen played and sung the rôle of Martha effectively. This evening the company will produce "Il Trovatore."

"Lohengrin" at the Opera.

Mme. Ternina sang Elsa in "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. She was not at her best, vocally, though in some passages, notably the prayer in Act I., her tones were as clear and sweet as ever. Dramatically, her impersonation was admirable. Mr. Kraus was in good voice, and the general opinion among the habitues of the opera was that he had not sung better this season. Mr. Van Rooy as Telramondo, Mr. Blass as the King, Mr. Muhlmann as the Herald, and Miss Walker as Ortrud completed an excellent cast of principals, while the ensemble was as good as ever. The audience was large and of brilliant appearance, but scarcely overenthusiastic.

"BLIND TOM" AT THE ORPHEUM.

Negro Pianist at Brooklyn Theatre After Long Retirement.

After a retirement of some years "Blind Tom," the famous negro pianist, reappeared before the public last night at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn. A large audience greeted the "Black Wizard of the Keyboard," and those who had heard him play years ago expressed the opinion that he was quite as clever as ever. That he had lost none of his popularity as an entertainer appeared from the applause with which his playing was received. He will be a feature at the house for the week.

Manager Percy Williams says that there can be no doubt that the man now appearing at his house is the real "Blind Tom." He had heard several times that "Tom" was dead, and each time the report had been denied. Recently Mr. Williams heard that "Blind Tom" was living in retirement on a farm on the Shrewsbury River in New Jersey, and he arranged with the negro pianist's guardian to have him appear again in public.

"It is only necessary to hear this man play," said Mr. Williams, "to be convinced that he is 'Blind Tom.' There could be only one 'Blind Tom.' He never had an equal."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Presents were given to the children in the audience at "Babes in Toyland" in the Majestic Theatre yesterday afternoon. Every little one received a check at the door and upon presenting it at the coat room got a gift, neatly wrapped up and tied with fancy colored string. Besides this, "Tom-Tom, the Piper's Son" dealt out presents from the stage to whatever children would run up the middle aisle and grab for them. He pitched apples, oranges, dolls, and every sort of thing out into the audience.

***

The press agent of Lew Dockstader's Minstrels is publishing glad tidings to lovers of the black-face art. Old darky songs, such as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," will be rendered by the troupe that opens at the Victoria next Monday. John T. Kenny, the band singer, has been engaged to sing his march ballad called "Your Dad Gave His Life for His Country." Another new song will be, "My Love I Dare Not Tell."

***

A benefit for the widow and children of Battalion Chief Martin W. Coleman and the widow of Fireman Richard J. Royce will be given at the Dewey Theatre next Sunday afternoon. The theatre has employed four men to visit the fire companies with tickets for sale, so that all the firemen may have a chance to contribute to the benefit fund. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will go to the families of the two dead firemen.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Novelties and Revivals at Local Places of Amusement—In the Vaudeville Houses.

Prof. Wormwood's Animal Congress is the feature of the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Others on the bill are Staley and Birbeck, Harry Watson and company, the Meredith sisters, Johnson, Davenport, and Larello, Jack Norworth, John Geiger, Treloar, and Hubert De Veaux.

***

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue "Trilby" began a week's run last night. Lotta Linthicum and Malcolm Williams had the two leading rôles. The vaudeville section of the bill includes Cyril Tyler, who was once famous as a boy soprano and is now a tenor; Tom Brown and Navarro, Bush and Gordon, J. Warren Keene, the Lyonette sisters, and several other specialists.

***

"What Happened to Jones" is at Proctor's Harlem house, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this week. In the three most important rôles are Paul McAllister, Florence Reed, and Jessie Bonstelle. In the variety list are J. H. Donovan, Cooper and Bailey, Miss Laura Bennett, Ramza and Arno, and many other special holiday numbers.

***

At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre George Primrose is the "headliner" this week. There is a long vaudeville bill.

***

The Bowery Burlesquers are presenting "On the You-Con" at the Dewey this week. Among the entertainers are Bickel and Watson, Edward Lee Wrothe, Lizzie Freligh, Jeannette Le Blau, and Bennett and Rich.

***

"The Enchanted Inn" and "The Visit of Santa Claus" are two of the most popular pictures thrown on the screen by the moving picture machine at the Eden Musée during the holidays. A snow battle between merry Swiss children is also shown. New figures have been added to the World in Wax.

***

At the St. Nicholas Skating Rink the crowds are growing larger. Every day except Monday, when the doors are closed so that the rink can be flooded, the ice is covered by flying figures of men and women.

***

Victor's Royal Venetian Band is at the Circle Theatre this week. Others on the bill are Cole and Johnson, T. Nelson Downs, Sidney Grant, Harrigan, and Artesto.

***

The Grand Opera trio are heading the list at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Dolan and Lanharr are next in importance, while other numbers are the Fleury trio, Lizzie E. Raymond, the three Rio brothers, Clifford and Burke, the Carmen sisters, and Billy Single Clifford.

***

At Keith's interest centres in E. Rousby's novelty, a series of tableaus showing scenes of the Paris Exposition. Adolph Zink, the midget, is on the bill, too. Others are Murphy and Nichols, the Wilton brothers, Kennedy and Rooney, and Dorothy Neville.

***

Mme. Vallecita is attracting most attention at Huber's Museum this week. Krao, the missing link, is another feature of no small drawing power.

***

"The Rogers Brothers in London" opened at the Grand Opera House last night. The musical comedy will remain there through the week.

***

At the New Star the week's attraction is "The Child Wife." In this melodrama are some highly sensational scenes.

***

"Two Little Waifs," by Lincoln J. Carter, is on at the Third Avenue this week. It opened last night to an audience that was large and enthusiastic.

***

Miss Maxine Elliott in "Her Own Way" has now appeared in four theatres in New York. The Harlem Opera House is No. 4, and she was first seen there last night. William Courtleigh, who was loaned by Charles Frohman to Mr. Dillingham, appeared as Sam Coast in the popular Pinero play. Hariemites turned out in large numbers to see the comedy. It was three months ago yesterday that the New York run of "Her Own Way" began in the Garrick Theatre.

***

Louise Beaton appeared in the title rôle of "Rachel Goldstein" last night at the Murray Hill Theatre. The alternate name of the play is "The Struggles of a Poor Girl in New York," and that name describes the play.

***

The "Bon-Ton Burlesquers" are at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre this week.

***

"The Sacrament of Judas" was again performed at the Princess last night, after having been left out for two or three days on account of Mr. Bellew's injury. It will be at the theatre indefinitely now.

***

After a few weeks' successful tour Ethel Barrymore has come back to New York and appeared last night at Daly's with "Cousin Kate." The engagement is only for the week. Her appearance there last night was the occasion of a larger audience than has gathered in the house since "Three Little Maids" left there for the Garden. "Cousin Kate" did a cumulative business when at the Hudson, the attendance being much larger the last week than it was the first.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"Way Down East."
AMERICAN—"Our New Minister."
BELASCO—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
BROADWAY—"Babette."
CASINO—"Winsome Winnie."
CRITERION—"The Other Girl."
DALY'S—"Cousin Kate."
EMPIRE—"The Pretty Sister of Jose."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Robert Emmet."
GARDEN—"Merely Mary Ann."
GARRICK—"Whitewashing Julia." To-morrow matinée, "The Gypsy."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Girl from Kay's."
HUDSON—"The Marriage of Kitty."
IRVING PLACE—"Alt Heidelberg." Afternoons, "Aschenbrodel."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Mam'selle Napoleon."
LYCEUM—"The Admirable Crichton."
LYRIC—"Red Feather."
MADISON SQUARE—"A Girl from Dixie." Matinées to-day and to-morrow, "Candida."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"Captain Barrington."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Mother Goose."
NEW YORK—"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
PRINCESS—"Raffles" and "The Sacrament of Judas."
SAVOY—"Glad of It."
VAUDEVILLE—Mme. Wiehe and her French Company.
VICTORIA—"The Office Boy."
WALLACK'S—"The County Chairman."
WEBER & FIELDS'S—"Whoop-De-Doo."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Since Sunday night the storm that was over the lower St. Lawrence Valley has passed into the Atlantic by way of the Canadian maritime provinces, and another disturbance from the Northwest has moved to the west lower lake region, thus far causing snow in the James, the Red River, and the upper Mississippi Valleys and the west upper lake region. There were also light local snows in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and north New England. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the upper Ohio Valley, and risen in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the South. In the West they have changed but little.

There will be snow Tuesday in the lake region and upper Ohio Valley, and rain or snow in the lower Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather Wednesday, except in the lower lake region, where snow will continue. There will be snow Tuesday night or Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the south portion. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be warmer Tuesday in New England, the South, and Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, the lower and east upper lake region, and colder in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, the winds will be fresh and mostly southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south, shifting to west and north, and on Lake Michigan fresh southwest to northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have southeast winds, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECASTS.—Frost warnings have been issued for the great valley of California and for Southern Arizona.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Delaware and New Jersey—Fair, warmer Tuesday, rain or snow at night or Wednesday; fresh east to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, rain or snow at night and Wednesday; fresh east to south winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday, warmer, except in North and East Maine. Snow at night or Wednesday, warmer in North and East Maine; fresh southwest to south winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair, warmer Tuesday, rain or snow at night or Wednesday; light to fresh east and south winds.

Virginia—Fair, warmer Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday in northern portion, fair Wednesday; light to fresh east to south winds.

Western New York—Snow and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday snow; fresh southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

South Dakota—Fair Tuesday, colder in east portion; Wednesday fair.

Virginia—Snow in east, rain or snow in west portion; Tuesday warmer; Wednesday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Minnesota—Fair, colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair; light to fresh winds, mostly southerly.

South Carolina—Fair Tuesday, warmer in interior; Wednesday fair; light to fresh south winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increased cloudiness and warmer, snow at night; fresh east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1903.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	18	23	26
6 A. M.	17	20	26
9 A. M.	20	19	26
12 M.	25	19	26
3 P. M.	30	21	24
6 P. M.	29	20	23
9 P. M.	28	17	21
12 P. M.	24	17	19

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

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Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25°
Weather Bureau	21
Corresponding date 1902	21
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	23

The thermometer registered 16 degrees at 8 A. M. and 18 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 26 degrees at 12:18 A. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

COLLEGES IN CHESS BATTLE

Columbia-Harvard-Yale-Princeton Annual Tourney.

Harvard in the First Round Leads the General Score by a Point and a Half.

The twelfth annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was begun yesterday at the Columbia Grammar School in this city. As for the last three years, each college was represented by a team of four players. There were some changes in the composition of the teams of Columbia and Yale, A. Lasinsk taking the place of J. Tolchinski for Columbia, while in the Yale team Ulric Mether was substituted for E. R. Hull. The pairing of the first round arrayed Columbia against Harvard and Yale was pitted against Princeton, the order being as follows:

Tucker, Columbia, vs. Bridgman, Harvard; Carr, Harvard, vs. Schroeder, Columbia; Barshell, Columbia, vs. Brackett, Harvard; McClure, Harvard, vs. Lasinski, Columbia; Schoonmaker, Princeton, vs. Adams, Yale; Sandiford, Yale, vs. Mowry, Princeton; Ward, Princeton, vs. Mether, Yale; Palmer, Yale, vs. Brasher, Princeton.

Harvard came out with flying colors in the first round, having beaten Columbia 3½ to ½, one game pending, and being a pawn ahead, the representative of the crimson looks upon this game, which will be submitted to the referees for their adjudication to-day, as a certain win. Yale and Princeton broke even, each college having won two games. Harvard therefore has the lead in the general score by one point and a half.

FIRST BOARD—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Tucker, Columbia.	Bridgman, Harvard.	Tucker, Columbia.	Bridgman, Harvard.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. B—Kt	QtQ
2. P—K3	P—K3	21. BxQ	R—R
3. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22. P—Kt3	P—R5
4. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	23. K—Q2	Kt—B7
5. P—KB4	P—B5	24. R—R2	Kt—KSch
6. P—QKt4	P—QKt4	25. RxKt	QPxR
7. P—KKt3	P—KKt3	26. P—KKtSch	Kt—Kt1
8. B—Kt2	B—Kt2	27. QPxKt	B—Q
9. P—QR4	P—QR4	28. K—Q3	B—B3
10. P—QKt5	P—Q4	29. K—Q4	B—Kt3
11. PxP	PxP	30. K—Q5	K—B2
12. Castles	Castles	31. P—B4	B—B3
13. Kt—KB	P—B4	32. K—Kt2	B—B3
14. P—KR4	B—K3	33. R—Q	R—Q
15. P—R5	P—K3	34. P—R3	RxR
16. P—Kt5	P—K4	35. RxR	K—B2
17. PxP	PxP	36. K—B2	
18. P—Q5	Kt—Q5	Drawn.	
19. QKt—Q2	Kt—Kt4		

SECOND BOARD—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Carr, Harvard.	Schroeder, Columbia.	Carr, Harvard.	Schroeder, Columbia.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	28. BxB	KtxQ
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	29. BxQ	KtxB
3. P—K5	P—QB4	30. K—Q2	Kt—Kt6
4. PxP	PxP	31. Kt—Q5	Kt—K3
5. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	32. Kt—Q8	Kt—K3
6. B—Q3	B—Q3	33. Kt—Kt4	P—B4
7. Castles	Castles	34. KtxKt	PxKt
8. P—QKt3	P—KKt3	35. Kt—Kt6ch	K—B3
9. B—KKt5	B—KKt5	36. Kt—Q5	K—K4
10. Q—Q2	Q—Q2	37. KtxP	P—KR4
11. P—KR3	B—KR4	38. Kt—Q5	P—Kt3
12. P—KKt4	B—Kt3	39. P—B4	K—Q3
13. P—Kt5	P—KR4	40. P—B5	K—B2
14. P—Kt3	P—R5	41. K—B3	P—Kt4
15. P—KR4	B—Q3	42. K—Kt4	K—K3
16. B—Kt2	Q—B2	43. K—B5	K—Q3
17. Kt—Q2	QR—K	44. K—Kt6	P—B5
18. QR—Kt	Kt—KR2	45. Kt—Q5	K—K4
19. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt4	46. Kt—B7	K—Q3
20. P—Q5	P—B3	47. Kt—Kt5	K—K4
21. P—Q6	Kt—K3	48. Kt—B7	K—Q3
22. Kt—Q5	Kt—Q5	49. Kt—Kt5	K—K4
23. Kt—B7	Kt—B7	50. Kt—B7	K—Q3
24. Kt—Kt5	Kt—Q5	51. Kt—Kt5	K—K4
25. Kt—B7	Kt—B7	52. Kt—B7	K—Q3
26. Kt—Kt5	Kt—Q5	53. Kt—Kt5	K—K4
27. Kt—B7	Kt—B7	54. Kt—B7	Drawn.

THIRD BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Barshell, Columbia.	Brackett, Harvard.	Barshell, Columbia.	Brackett, Harvard.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	26. QxQ	RxQ
2. P—QB4	P—K3	27. K—Q3	R—Q
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	28. Kt—B2	R—QB
4. B—Kt5	P—QKt3	29. P—QKt4	P—KR3
5. P—K3	B—Kt2	30. P—R3	P—Q4
6. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	31. B—Kt2	P—KR4
7. P—QR3	Castles	32. BxP	RxKt
8. P—QKt3	P—K3	33. P—R4	R—Kt4ch
9. B—Kt2	P—QR3	34. K—Q2	R—Q
10. Castles	QKt—Q2	35. P—Kt4	P—Q5
11. P—Q5	P—KR4	36. P—Kt5	P—Q6
12. P—KR3	P—R5	37. P—Kt6	P—Q7
13. Kt—Q2	P—B4	38. R—Q	R—Kt4
14. P—QKt4	PxKt	39. K—B3	R—Q
15. PxP	Kt—Q2	40. K—Kt4	R—Q
16. Q—B2	Kt—B4	41. K—Kt5	R—Q
17. Q—Q2	Kt—Q2	42. K—Kt6	R—Q
18. Kt—Q2	Kt—B4	43. K—Kt5	R—Q
19. Kt—B4	Kt—Q2	44. K—Kt6	R—Q
20. Kt—Q2	Kt—B4	45. K—Kt5	R—Q
21. Kt—B4	Kt—Q2	46. K—Kt6	R—Q
22. Kt—Q2	Kt—B4	47. K—Kt5	R—Q
23. Kt—B4	Kt—Q2	48. K—Kt6	R—Q
24. Kt—Q2	Kt—B4	49. K—Kt5	R—Q
25. Kt—B4	Kt—Q2	50. K—Kt6	R—Q
		51. K—Kt5	R—Q
		52. K—Kt6	R—Q
		53. K—Kt5	R—Q
		54. K—Kt6	R—Q
		55. K—Kt5	R—Q

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

CUBAN TREATY IN FORCE

Importers Rush to Get Tobacco and Sugar Out of Bond.

Twenty Per Cent. Reduction in Duty Not Likely to Result in Cheaper Sugar Before the Spring.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty, in accordance with the terms of which there is a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty on sugar, tobacco, and other Cuban staples imported to this country, went into effect yesterday morning. In consequence the customs officials were kept busy making collections on sugar and tobacco stored in the bonded warehouses, the importers being allowed to obtain it on the payment of the new and lower duties.

The withdrawals of cigars were particularly heavy, as most of the dealers had been carrying light stocks in anticipation of the new tariff, and were pretty thoroughly cleaned out by the Christmas trade. They are now restocking for the New Year's sales with the 20 per cent. advantage.

The sugar withdrawals amounted to about 45,000 tons. There was comparatively little sugar stored in the bonded warehouses, as the importers did not know until yesterday, when the decision was forwarded from Washington, that the sugar could be withdrawn at the lower rate. For that reason the great bulk of raw sugar has been held back in Cuba pending a decision on that point.

James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company, said that the new tariff would have no particularly appreciable effect just now, as the new schedules have been discounted. The lower duties probably would not result in cheaper sugar until Spring.

Arbuckle Brothers made a cut of 10 points in the price of refined sugar, which other refiners attributed to a bid for business, which is now light and unsettled. Neither the American nor the National Company met the cut, preferring to await developments.

At the offices of the American Sugar Refining Company it was said that no immediate reduction in the price of refined sugars was to be expected. The opinion was expressed that the Cubans would endeavor to keep for themselves as much as possible of the increased margin of profit arising from the lower duty.

Raw sugar, centrifugal, 96° test, was quoted yesterday at from 2.85 to 3.00, a slight reduction in line with the prevailing lower prices throughout the past month.

TO UNITE MERCHANTS.

William F. King Will Visit Commercial Organizations All Over the Country.

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and who is one of the Directors of the Merchants' Association, will start on Feb. 1 on a tour of the country as far south as New Orleans and extending westerly to the Pacific Coast. It is his intention to confer with representatives of all the prominent commercial organizations in the country. He explains his mission as follows:

"The object is to revive interest in Consular reform and reciprocity and to begin a commercial agitation. In the past all have been interested in maintaining the prosperity of the American farmer. He is now the dog, while the commercial and manufacturing interests are the tail. The prosperity of the American farmer is beyond anything ever before known in the world. He has in the past year sold his grain, his other food products, and his cotton, for gold. In the East we have had nothing to sell but chromos, known as paper securities, which are indigestible, and nobody wants them.

"This country needs markets in all parts of the world for all lines of manufactured goods. We need a commercial, not a political, organization of time to time of business men to get together and watch legislation in Congress and in the State Legislatures. Too much of past legislation has been to benefit corporations."

New Steel Strip Case.

United States General Appraiser Hay yesterday took testimony on a new case which has been made by the Government on the classification of steel strips. The Circuit Court has already decided against the Government's contention that steel strips are strips sheared from sheet steel, and therefore subject to a 45 per cent. ad valorem duty and a specific duty as well. The importers contend that they never formed part of a steel sheet, and are therefore subject only to the specific duty.

Jobbers' Clearance Sales.

Clearance sales were begun yesterday at several of the down-town jobbing houses. There was a fair attendance of buyers, both of the city and out-of-town trade. The jobbers say that thus far cotton goods have had a particularly large sale, and linens are also moving quite freely.

General Appraisers Affirmed.

Decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers were affirmed yesterday by Judge Lacombe overruling the appeals of the following importers: J. D. Nordlinger, Mills & Everett, Rosenstein Brothers, N. H. Dudley & Co., and Kaufmann Brothers.

Statement of Boston Brokerage Firm.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of the brokerage firm of Dossett, Brothers & Co., members of the Boston Stock Exchange, which failed several weeks ago, Assignee Hoche accounted for the total liabilities are $182,298, and the assets $20,852.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Franklin, Foise & Co., linen importers, whose store, at 85 Franklin Street, was damaged by fire last week, have taken temporary quarters at 58 Franklin Street.

The H. B. Claflin Company announces for January deliveries new designs in the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar assortment of muslin underwear.

At the Novelty Braid Mills, 147 Wooster Street, it is said that gold will be the chief trimming for Spring.

Loeb & Lurine is a new firm engaged in the manufacture of misses' children's and infants' cloaks, with salesrooms at 61 University Place. J. Loeb was formerly in the firm of Wedler, Ziegler & Loeb.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. S. Wight, Baltimore; L. A. Watres, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

HOLLAND—Sir P. Stilwell, Auckland, New Zealand; Mr. Pritchard, Melbourne.

MANHATTAN—Rear Admiral A. S. Bickford, United States Navy; Senator George E. Malby, Gouverneur.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. George R. Quaile, Salisbury, Conn.; the Rev. R. F. Thompson, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—John L. Ayer, Troy; W. W. Worden, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—Col. T. S. Dick-Cleland, Barbados.

ROYAL—Col. A. E. Anderson, North Carolina; Dr. Frederick Milne, Berlin.

WESTMINSTER—Lady Moon, London.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Prof. W. S. Monroe, Worcester, Mass.

COFFINS' CREDITORS MEET.

Member of Firm Explains Loans and Transactions Generally.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 28.—Another session of the creditors' meeting in the bankruptcy case of ex-Gov. O. V. Coffin and his son, Seward V. Coffin, was held this afternoon before a referee. On request of counsel for William H. Barnard of New York, several of Mr. Coffin's books were brought into court, including his cash and check books.

In response to questions, Mr. Coffin stated that most of his loans were made for the accommodation of the L. D. Brown & Sons Company of Middletown, of which he was President and Treasurer, and which recently went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Coffin further stated that on two occasions he paid the interest on $50,000 worth of Brown & Sons Company's bonds, when the company was unable to do so, hoping for reimbursement later.

It also developed that Mrs. Coffin loaned money to the company, receiving in turn securities which she now holds.

The hearing was adjourned for one week.

WOMAN ASKS FOR RECEIVER.

Files Bill at Trenton Against the New England Ice Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Annie M. Harned of Philadelphia to-day filed a bill in the Court of Chancery asking for a receiver for the New England Ice Company. She charges mismanagement in the affairs of the company.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The New England Ice Company is now in liquidation. It controlled plants in Providence, Boston, Taunton, Arlington, Abington, and other places in this State. Frederick W. Smith and A. S. White of New York are President and Treasurer, respectively.

Schedules of Patten Vacuum Ice Co.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Patten Vacuum Ice Company of 45 Broadway show liabilities $239,851, of which $106,142 are secured and $2,864 for wages, and nominal assets $41,204, consisting of equity in real estate, building, and ice plant at 315 to 325 East Ninety-seventh Street, which cost $204,659, and is mortgaged for $55,000; a vapor exhauster, $10,000; patents, $8,000; office furniture, $462; accounts, $8,113, and cash, $40. Among the creditors are the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $25,000, secured; W. S. Estabrooke, $15,005, secured, and $21,000, unsecured; John S. Lyle, $40,000, secured; John N. Briggs, $15,000, secured; H. R. Worthington, $13,546; S. Menrbach, $5,757; L. Engelhorn, $7,710; Struthers, Wells & Co., $6,587, secured, and I. Pedraza, $5,625.

Susquehanna Steel Plant Appraisement.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 28.—The appraisement of the real and personal property of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company was filed by the receivers today. It places the value of the several plants at $1,029,373.91, the book accounts at $50,000, bonds $15,500, and iron on hand $54,239, making a grand total of $1,149,112.91. The schedule of liabilities was not filed.

Receiver for Illinois Coal Company.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 28.—J. R. Wash, as receiver, took charge of the Manhattan Coal Company of Cornell to-day. The company is capitalized for $250,000, owned chiefly in Chicago and the East.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CONSUMERS' COFFEE COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Consumers' Coffee Company, formerly at 109 Reade Street, show liabilities $20,910, nominal assets $9,885, and actual assets $250.

JOHN T. SCOTT.—Schedules in the assignment of John T. Scott, wholesale dealer in cutlery and silver-plated ware, at 26 Warren Street, show liabilities $3,837, nominal assets $1,668, and actual assets $1,668.

ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an execution of $8,906 against Abraham Bernstein of 60 Stuyvesant Street in favor of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank on a note for $850 and an assigned claim of $2,925 for goods sold to Mr. Bernstein by A. M. Eisenberg, importer of furs. Mr. Bernstein was formerly manufacturer of furs at 7 East Fourteenth Street, and gave up business a few weeks ago.

Out of Town.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Elmer E. Wolf, a prominent farmer of this county, has made an assignment with A. W. Reynolds as trustee. He turned over property in this county, North Dakota, and Indianapolis, valued at $80,000. Creditors have on file claims amounting to $68,000.

TRENTON.—Martin V. Haines, Borough of Elmer, Salem County, has filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Trenton. His liabilities aggregate $22,050.60, all promissory notes, and he has one asset, a promissory note for $265. Creditors are all Bridgeton or Woodstown (N. J.) people. Morris Eisenstein, Vineland, N. J., filed schedules in bankruptcy. His debts total $8,797.95, assets $5,178.24. Of these assets $4,826 are in book accounts. Eisenstein's New York creditors are: Present & Co., $373.50; Millburn Atlantic Supply Company, $101.14; M. Rosengarat & Co., $108; E. Robinowitz, $36; Lewis Mayers & Co., $89.25.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Cohen, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 117 Park Row by the following creditors: A. & H. Weill, $167; Abraham L. Weill, $182, and D. Jones & Sons, $219. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has transferred part of his property to certain creditors to prefer them. Charles H. Bread, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are $5,000 and assets probably $2,000. He has been in business twenty years, and at his present location since 1901.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to seven bankrupts, among whom were Sherman S. Momand of 672 Columbus Avenue, formerly of Dallas, Texas, whose liabilities were $29,812; Townsend H. Fellows, Professor of Vocal Culture at Carnegie Hall, liabilities $2,921, and Henry Martinson, liquor dealer, of 2,192 Fifth Avenue; liabilities, $4,826.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first being that of the debtor:

ALDERDICE, M. Elizabeth—A. V. Taylor. $394
CEUBETT, Oscar C.—E. Jurge..... 28
BROWN, Alfred S.—G. Russ..... 126
BENNETT, John B.—J. Jones..... 357
BERNSTEIN, Abraham—National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of City of New York..... 3,906
EISEN, Wilbur S.—C. M. Washington... 232
ELUM, Simon—E. S. Alpaugh and another..... 65
BROWN, William H.—City of New York. 1,852
BRINKWARTH, Frank—City of New York..... 45
ZANGERHUHER, Mary—J. H. Barrett... 40
BOTTOMLEY, Annie—City of New York.. 294
BOOKER, William—City of New York..... 46
COWDEN, Robert—City of New York..... 156
COSTELLO, Thomas F.—A. B. White and another..... 229
CATALANO, Vincenzo Filotto Trivelli—M. D. Eagdough..... 158
CUSHING, Charles H.—R. J. Lyons..... 201
CLEMENS, William M.—C. Dwyer..... 77
CHURCH, Katherine C.—C. A. Dillon..... 108
CORNETTI, Carlo, and Oresti Giolitto—A. C. Astarita..... 130
CHIESA, Giuseppe—N. Favero..... 1,414
DOLAN, Bernard H.—City of New York.. 72
DONALDSON, John A.—City of New York. 1,064
CASEY, William—City of New York..... 109
COWDEN, William—City of New York.... 156
DI NOTO, Francesco and Maria—A. C. Astarita..... 30
EHRLICHS, James H.—J. C. Kraus..... 744
EMRICH, Joseph—M. Goldstein and another; costs..... 80
FIFE, Alfred G. and Henry B., Kingshorn, Administrator—C. C. Flagg, administrator..... 28,976
FERRARA, Max—City of New York..... 144
FITZSIMMONS, Bernard—City of New York..... 104
GOVE, Leroy S., trustee—L. L. Tower and another; costs..... 326
GRAHAM, Isidor—City of New York..... 147
GODFREY, Macauley S.—City of New York..... 636
HART, Max—J. Shaw..... 65
HEIL, Rudolph—C. M. Bemmerlein..... 120
HIRSARD, William H.—E. Werthner..... 825
HAWKINS, W. Stanley—C. F. Murphy.... 148
HATNER, Joseph—City of New York..... 50
HEILMAN, Isidor—City of New York..... 70
HOWARD, James—City of New York..... 99
CHARLES A. TOWNE & CO., INC.—W. D. Martin..... 1,484
CAMBRIDGE HOTEL COMPANY—L. A. Katz..... 664

Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—M. J. Breitenbach Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2—Hahn vs. Hinds.
3—N. Y. Security & T. Co. vs. Myers.
4—Palmer vs. Dix.
5—Williams vs. Light.
6—Dillenbeck vs. Morse.
7—Fox vs. McEvoy.
8—Cecille vs. Donahue.
9—Schulthels vs. Schupp.
10—Gans vs. same.
11—Andrews vs. Shattuck.
12—People ex rel. Wyatt vs. Estimate, &c.
13—Hastings vs. Hastings.
14—In re Donaldson.
15—In re Schuldt.
16—Taussig vs. Moore.
17—Schiffe vs. Grossman.
18—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
19—Joshey vs. Sterns.
20—Jones vs. Jones.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Spencer vs. Huntington.
23—Palmer vs. Palmer.
24—Tracy vs. Frey.
25 to 30—Eldridge and 19 others vs. Schwab.
31—Myers vs. G. Ringler & Co.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Hubert vs. Hubert.
34—C. H. R. & P. Ry. vs. Jerome.
35—Blair vs. Cook.
36—Campbell vs. Partridge.
37—Schlesinger vs. Silker Drug Co.
38—Saunders vs. Binghamton Silk Co.
39—Hagen vs. Hagerty.
40—Patterson vs. Tillston.
41—In re Schitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Motions at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. Hold on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Caleb A. Simms.
2—Virginia S. Kaufman.
3—Carl L. A. Stephani.
4—Henry Wilson.
5—George Gilman.
6—Mary Gough.
7—Carl Taal.
8—Marian Jeffries.
9—Rosa Kline.
10—John Koch or Cook.
11—Theresa Hill.
12—Elias Fuld.
13—Maria Dawson.
14—Ellen Fitzpatrick.
15—Reuben Shelley.
16—Stephen Pallida.
17—John W. Pierson.
18—Mary Brady.
19—Edward Carnahan.
20—Abraham Underhill.
21—Charles Schmidt.
22—Julius T. Keasby.
23—Bryan Lawrence.
24—Jacob Cohen.
25—Charles Harnischfeger.

26—Jedd Lee or Bishop.
27—Maria E. Cleveland.
28—Patrick J. Davitt.
29—Lucy C. Gorham.
30—John W. Gorham.
31—Benjamin Wright.
32—James M. Brady.
33—John Schmuzz.
34—Charlotte Adler.
35—Maria B. Cleaveland.
36—Nathan Clark.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas S. Hold in Surrogates' Court Trial Term, second floor, County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., at which time will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Charles W. Lahy et al. vs. Frank Hertzel—Jacob Sheldon.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Brower—Randolph Hurry. In re Monaghan—James J. Nealis. Investors' Mortgage Company, vs. Belcosine—George E. Kent.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—People ex rel. vs. New York Building Loan Banking Company, (In re Hamilton J. Bennett)—Matheson. Same vs. same, (In re Trapanelli—Z. O'Sullivan. Holman vs. Goslin—Alfred Steckler. Adams vs. Haines—Paul L. Kiernan. In re Bay Avenue—Thomas F. Donnelly. Heinsheimer vs. Heinsheimer—Edward Shurmer. Industrial Savings Bank vs. Winslow—John E. Duffy. In re Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets—Edward R. La Fetra. Grand Theatre Company vs. Adler—Jackson Lachman. In re Peats—Rollin M. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Harvier vs. Deane—Morris Cukor.

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.
Tuesday, Dec. 29.
747—Fay vs. McCoun. 1297—People vs. Burger. 1304—Same vs. Haviland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Brittenstool, J. A., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; St. Victoria Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Darlington.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Well, H., & Brother, Goldsboro, N. C.; S. Well, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Berry, A., Boston, Mass.; shoes; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. D. Parmelee, silks and dress goods; 220 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Texas; W. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 21 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Hirt, Schoettler & Marx, Chicago, S. C.; H. H. Hart, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, carpets and cloaks; 447 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Moore & Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Meador, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Kline, cloaks; 74 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Bussell, domestics and dress goods; T. S. Kibby, cloaks and suits; 435 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Kennedy, dry goods; 499 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Divan, Somerov & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. J. Somerov, 23 N. Emily, prints; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn., hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Reeves-Hoffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, prints; St. Denis Hotel.
Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; E. L. Steifel, furnishing goods and clothing; Hoffman House.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer; 41 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Everett House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. Mullen, prints; 57 White Street.
Portsons & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; R. Brown, ladies' cloaks and underwear; 57 White Street.
Gable, William J., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; Mr. Hawkins, white goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bannethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Olberg, laces; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery, furnishing goods, and laces; 57 White Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Bresse, laces and ribbons; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street.
Mann & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; B. E. David, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Geary, T., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, and white goods; 457 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, corsets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; B. Davidson, millinery; 661 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Lorsch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, silks, laces, and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Fields, Marshall, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Sisson, jewelry; 104 Worth Street.
Heimon, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Heimon, millinery and laces; 803 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kline, Spoffard & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Dansiger, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Barnes, laces; Hotel Marlborough.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Langton, carpets; 499 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:20 A. M.—107 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Abraham Rosenblum; damage, $500.
12:55 A. M.—102 Pitt Street; Charles Deist; damage, $25.
1:45 A. M.—290 Avenue A; Cohen & Ebstein; damage slight.
2 A. M.—808 Columbus Avenue; Fisher Brothers; damage, $15.
4 A. M.—206 Tenth Avenue; Henry Gattweilers; damage, $25.
4:20 A. M.—131 East Eighty-sixth Street; John Fults; damage, $100.
5:50 A. M.—211 Madison Street; Jacob Rubenstein; damage slight.
7:50 A. M.—191 to 193 Twenty-second Street; Weeds & Cappelier; damage slight.
8:35 A. M.—345 Madison Street; B. Labesky; damage slight.
9:55 A. M.—16 Amsterdam Avenue; James Butler; damage slight.
10:20 A. M.—96 Avenue B; Pemerantz Brothers; damage, $500.
11:15 A. M.—48 First Street; Mrs. B. Hoffman; damage, $10.
11:30 A. M.—67 Ludlow Street; Louis Frosty; damage slight.
3:30 P. M.—205 East Seventy-sixth Street; James R. Keane; damage, $40,000.
3:40 P. M.—16 East Ninth Street; W. F. Weder; damage trifling.
3:50 P. M.—52 East Twenty-third Street; George A. Fuller Company; damage, $2,000.
3:55 P. M.—436 East Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:25 P. M.—610 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—2,106 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. R. Kirk; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—535 West Thirty-fifth Street; William Fitzgerald; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—110 East Seventy-first Street; William J. Carroll; damage, $20.
8:40 P. M.—Sedgwick and Bailey Avenues; Irving Chaffe; damage, $200.
8:45 P. M.—725 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; William Wilkl; damage, $25.
8:55 P. M.—106 Liberty Street; Mallroy & Emmett; damage, $6,000.
10:47 P. M.—106 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Patrick Mahon; damage, $50.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Dec. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:38	Moon sets	3:16

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:45	Gov. Isl'd	3:01
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:00	Gov. Isl'd	3:16

H. Gate ... 4:37
H. Gate ... 5:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua, Hayti, Port au Prince and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horace, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jason, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		2:00 P. M.
Main, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
Maracal, Grenada, Trinidad, and Caldad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manhattan, Port Limon	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Segurance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vincenzo Floria, Naples	10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Cedric, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	11:00 A. M.	
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Conemo, Hull		
Finanziere, Rio de Janeiro and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		1:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 12:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, except those for Nassau, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, she will sail from Sydney at 8:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Mondays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest route. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, she will sail from Sydney at 8:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Mondays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red 100½
Corn, No. 2 mixed 50½
Oats, No. 2 mixed 42½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.80
Cotton, middling 10.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio 07 3-16

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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STOLEN PROPERTY.

We perceive a disposition to admit the truth about the Panama transaction. "The people, who are impatient for the canal, will not heed supersensitive opinions on the methods of bringing the treaty about," says the Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senator from West Virginia. Senator ELKINS is a euphemist. The plain, blunt truth of the business falls from the lips of Representative WILLIAM RICHARDSON of Alabama: "Down our way we are so very anxious to get the canal that we would even be disposed to accept stolen property."

It would seem that these gallant gentlemen speak the truth. The President's Panama policy encounters no serious obstacle. With the exception of Senator HOAR his own party accepts it. Poor Senator GORMAN, not the best exponent of the moral sense of the Nation, cannot unite the Democrats in opposition to the treaty which consummates the bargain with the canal promoters and makes us all accomplices in the guilt of the Administration.

We hear only here and there a voice raised in protest. Senator ELKINS speaks for "the people," the people of the Union, when he declares that supersensitiveness as to the means shall not hinder our attainment of the end we desire—the building of the canal. Mr. RICHARDSON speaks for the people of the South, "down our way," he calls it. He tells us they would "accept stolen property" to get the canal.

We like this brutal candor. The Administration talk about international eminent domain and about titles running with the land masks the true nature of our dealings. Let us not deceive ourselves. We get our canal title by spoliation, by robbing Colombia of her Isthmian territory, by breaking treaty faith, by wrong and dishonor. These are words within the comprehension of the people. They would misjudge our doings on the Isthmus if we kept on talking about eminent domain and the run of titles. The jargon of the law confuses them. Moral sensitiveness is not appealed to by procedures cloaked under real estate terminology. In order rightly to understand what we are doing we must acknowledge to ourselves that this territory through which we are to build the canal is stolen property, that our partners in the theft are a group of canal promoters and speculators and lobbyists who come into their money through the rebellion we encouraged, made safe, and effectuated.

Mr. ELKINS and Mr. RICHARDSON help us to realize just how dirty a business we are engaged in. If we push on we show that we are not supersensitive. If we draw back in time we show that Mr. RICHARDSON is wrong about our willingness to accept stolen property and profit by it. In either case the world will get a true measure of the American conscience.

NOT PROMISING.

The officially announced appointments added yesterday to the list of Mayor MCCLELLAN are of little importance and of no great interest except as showing that the standard of selection does not improve as the number of vacant places lessens and the pressure of the machine is intensified. It is expected that the list will substantially be completed to-day.

The only chance for a bright spot in the outlook, apart from the possibility we have already alluded to in the case of the Commissioner of Tenements, seems to lie in the choice Mr. MCADOO may make of his deputies. The only persons so far included in the forecast of the politicians are Mr. HAGGERTY for Brooklyn and ex-Inspector MCAVOY. The former has no special qualifications for the place, except his reported aversion to take it on account of the unsavory associations involved in it. Should he accept the appointment, he would be hardly more than the representative of the machine of Kings County under his partner, Mr. MCCAREN. Probably he would oppose a negative resistance to the pressure of the "system." That is more than seems to be looked for from Mr. MCAVOY, who, it will be remembered, retired from the force in some discredit, though without specific charges having been sustained against him. But it is plain that Mr. MCADOO would require very different deputies from these in order to wage an efficient contest against the subtle and powerful forces of corruption which will be converged upon his office. That could be hoped for only from a man of great energy and alertness, with an especial fitness for police administration, which certainly Mr. MCADOO has not shown himself to be, and even such a man as Commissioner would still need the loyal aid of able and acute men, which the two mentioned so far have not shown themselves to be. If Mr. MCADOO means to make a good record, for himself and for the Mayor, it looks as if he would have a very hard time of it.

RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

One of the few things about the Russo-Japanese situation that are not left in doubt by the press dispatches is that the Russian official communications show an increasing arrogance of tone and a diminishing desire to conciliate Japan. This is quite the most serious feature of the business. Doubtless most Russians and most Japanese would agree that the conflict of interests between the two powers will have to be fought out at some time. But it is made to appear that Russia thinks the present time more propitious for her than delay would be. That would account for the sharpening of her tone, and for the increasing peremptoriness of her communications. But it will not tend, among disinterested observers, to raise the reputation of the Russian statesmen, now that that one who was esteemed abroad to be the most enlightened, M. WITTE, seems to have no longer a voice in the Russian councils.

It seems certain that Russia will have no ally in a struggle with Japan. In the face of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is not for her interest to have any. For that undertaking binds Great Britain to come to the rescue of Japan if Japan is attacked by more than one power. The British Navy would be an immediately decisive factor in any war on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, as against Russia and any possible Russian ally. More than that, a war between Great Britain and Russia could not be confined to the Far East, but would inevitably extend to Europe. And the coasts of European Russia would be absolutely defenceless against the British Navy, since all accounts agree that Russia has stripped herself of every available man-of-war for service in Oriental waters. An effective blockade of Russia's Baltic ports would be easily within the power of the British fleet, even after a large enough detachment had been made from it to insure a naval preponderance in the Pacific. Finland is by no means Russified. A Finnish rebellion would be the natural and immediate result of a state of war between England and Russia, and the sea power of Great Britain would be of immense aid and comfort to the rebels. The risk of soliciting the alliance of any European nation against Japan would so much outweigh the possible benefits of such a course that it is not to be imagined that Russia contemplates taking it.

The fight, then, would be between Japan at home and Russia far abroad. Every man, every munition, almost every article of subsistence, would have to be carried across Asia to the Russian army. Suppose that, at the eastern extremity of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia had a city of two hundred thousand souls, instead of an army of that size, and that this city had to be subsisted, from two thousand miles away, by means of one single-track railway. The problem thus presented would be one of the utmost difficulty, at least, in time of peace. It would become entirely insoluble in time of war. For more than half its length the road would be vulnerable to Japanese attacks, and to the attacks not merely of the Manchurian "bandits," whom Russia reports as having given her so much trouble already, but probably of the regular Chinese troops. However contemptible these may be in the field, they are dangerous enough, when the question is only of disabling a railway, to make it necessary for Russia to maintain so strong a guard over the line of communication which is vital to her as seriously to weaken her fighting force. If it be said that she has men enough for both uses, that is doubtless true. But both the fighting force and the railway guard must be subsisted from the ultimate base of supplies. Every Russian in East Asia "drags at each remove a lengthening chain," while a disablement of the road, at any one of its innumerable vulnerable points, would mean a huge disaster.

Not Manchuria, however, but Korea and the sea, are likely to be the battlefields. The Japanese have even now grasped at the complete control of Korea, by "rushing" the completion of the railroad from Fusan to Seoul. This railroad, starting from an excellent harbor only a few hours from Nagasaki, traverses more than half the length of the peninsula, having its inland terminal at the capital. The power which controls it undoubtedly controls Korea.

What chance has Russia of wresting the control of it from Japan when there is no way open to her into Korea excepting by the sea, and when the destruction of the Japanese Navy is a necessary preliminary to gaining a port from which the march to the capital, or to the railway, can be begun? With whatever awe we may regard the "glacial progress" of Russia across Asia, we have to own that even glaciers are stopped by such mountain ranges as those that cut off Korea from the Continent, and that Russia would enter upon the conquest of Korea, which would be her necessary objective in a war with Japan, under every disadvantage.

THE EFFECT ON THE UNITED STATES

There is one phase of the working of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposed plan of protection to which not so much attention has been paid as it deserves. It is the possible effect in changing the fiscal policy of our own country.

A few days since Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Government of the Dominion of Canada, made an important speech at Toronto in which he examined Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme in considerable detail. His comment on it was reserved. He evidently looks with some apprehension on artificial interference with the freedom of trade that has heretofore prevailed between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. But he was strongly inclined to approve of the policy of forcing more liberal treatment of British and Canadian products by the United States. If England should impose a tax on American food imports and admit those of Canada untaxed, the tendency would be first to stimulate production in Canada, and, second, to stimulate emigration from this country into the agricultural region of Canada, a process already going on with a good deal of activity. Against this sort of favored competition the American farmer could be expected to revolt, especially as all the burdens and none of the benefits of the protective tariff fall on him.

But the ultimate goal to which Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT looks forward is a practically free commerce between the United States and all parts of the British Empire. From such an arrangement it is undoubted that this country would reap a rich harvest. It would be beneficial to all concerned, but especially to us, since it would open up and develop the great market to the north of us in which we are already extremely well established, and would have substantially the effect that has been produced within our own territory by the settlement of new States and their admission into the complete commercial freedom of the Union. That would be a surprise and a disappointment to the narrower protectionists of the Chamberlain faction, but it would be a triumph of common sense.

MINOR CURRENCY IMPROVEMENTS.

We have already alluded to the provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. HILL of Connecticut relating to the subsidiary coinage, provisions that would undoubtedly be very advantageous to general trade. The same bill, which is modestly entitled "To Improve Currency Conditions," contains other features of considerable importance.

It abolishes the distinction between customs receipts and other revenue and gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to employ National banks as depositories of all public moneys and as financial agents. Under this amendment the use of the Sub-Treasury vaults for the idle and inconvenient piling up of public moneys, withdrawing them from all helpful connection with the demands of business, would be done away with. That of itself is an immense advantage. And it is quite possible that the clause relating to the employment of the banks as "financial agents," though it is not novel, may, with this change in the disposition of depositable funds, gradually lead to a much more modern, economical, and efficient handling of the Government business, like that which prevails in other great financial and commercial countries.

Another clause of the bill repeals the existing limit of $5,000,000 a month imposed on the withdrawal of circulating notes by the National banks, a restriction for which there never was any reasonable excuse. Another gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion as to the denominations in which silver certificates and United States notes may be issued, permits gold certificates of $10, and permits National banks to issue five-dollar bills at discretion. Under the present law United States notes cannot be issued for less than $10, or gold certificates for less than $20, while National banks are not allowed to issue more than one-third of their circulation in bills of $5. These various restrictions were adopted during the time when an attempt was being made to force the circulation of standard silver dollars and silver certificates and to prevent embarrassment to the Treasury by the accumulation of silver. The growth of the demand for small bills, corresponding to the increase in all sorts of exchanges, has been so great that it is now impracticable to supply that demand.

The changes that are made by Mr. HILL'S bill are in accordance with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and the bill is assured of his support. It is understood generally that there will be no legislation this year effecting serious modifications in the currency system, but the propositions of this bill are so modest and so clearly in the interest of the business of the country that there is every reason to hope that it will pass.

KAISER AND "PRETENDER."

Ever since the Kaiser politely regretted that his Christmas engagements with his own family prevented him from receiving Mr. W. J. BRYAN a large and increasing number of persons have been asking themselves and others why he did it. For the Kaiser is well known to be a connoisseur in human beings. With his far darting and restless intellectual curiosity he must have known that Mr. BRYAN was a "specimen" demanding admission to his collection. While it is true that he may and even must have met many specimens of Mr. BRYAN'S species, he can never have met so typical a specimen as Mr. BRYAN himself, whose typicality has been twice recognized by the votes of other representatives of the species in the Democratic National Convention assembled. Mr. BRYAN'S curiosity about the Kaiser was undoubtedly such that it would have taken him out to Potsdam or anywhere else within the radius of commutation from Berlin to view and interview that potentate. Really it is almost an impeachment of the Kaiser's intellectual activity that he should not have been as keen to interview Mr. BRYAN as Mr. BRYAN was to interview him.

In undertaking to account for this new phenomenon in the World of Mind, allowance must of course be made for the difficulty which the Kaiser, or any other man whose vocal cords were not in complete working order, would labor under in meeting Mr. BRYAN. To sit speechless or inaudible and listen to him whose first pseudonym was "the Boy Orator of the Platte" can, as CARLYLE said of the conversation of COLERIDGE, "in the long run be exhilarating to no creature." Some thousands of injured New Yorkers, upon a famous occasion in Madison Square Garden, found that ordeal a test of endurance beyond their powers. The Kaiser has a human preference for doing his share of the talking, and it would have been hard upon him to confute in a whisper the heresies that were proclaimed as through a foghorn. But Mr. BRYAN is not always orotund. If an intimation to that effect had been conveyed to him, we make no doubt that he would have, roared the Kaiser as Nick Bottom promised to roar the ladies—as gently as any sucking dove.

We are inclined to think that there is some truth in the explanation which attributes to international comity the willingness of the Kaiser to forego an interview so fraught with possibilities of interest for both parties. According to this theory the Kaiser looks upon the twice-defeated candidate for the Presidency as a rival or "pretender" to the Presidency and declines to receive him as he would decline to receive that Orleanist pretender to the throne of France—whose name and quality we forget at the moment, although his pretensions are to an article of furniture that no longer exists—or as he would decline to receive a pretender, if there were any surviving pretender, to the throne of England by the divine right of the STUARTS as against the GUELPHS, although that little difference might be supposed to be settled by the prescription of more than two hundred years. It is less Presidency, Roosevelt-beleidiguing, that these theorists suppose the Kaiser to have shrunk from committing against an officially great and good friend. It would be difficult to explain to a foreigner even of the Kaiser's intelligence, but also of the Kaiser's inbred ways of thinking, the perfect preposterousness of this objection. As a matter of fact, King EDWARD made no such difficulty about encountering a presumably amusing American. And in fact if Mr. BRYAN were still a pretender, nothing would so surely bring to naught his pretensions with the great majority of his supporters of 1896 and 1900 as the evidence that he has been, upon his own motion, hobnobbing with royalty. Not even the acquisition of that fifteen-hundred-dollar pair of trotting horses could so surely expel the purchaser from the Presidential arena.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To make a new charge against the newspapers would probably be impossible, but Dr. PARKHURST succeeded Sunday evening in giving a new twist to the old accusation that our interest is all for criminals and calamities, and that we have no attention to bestow upon virtuous folks and benign events. "The newspapers," he exclaimed, in dolorous accents, "give so much space to a good man gone wrong, and how little to a bad man who has reformed!" That's very lamentable, isn't it? And how grateful the bad man gone right would be to us if we kept harping on the difference between his two states and never let people forget that, admirable as he is now become, he used to be a common nuisance or a holy terror! It is too much to hope, of course, that Dr. PARKHURST, or anybody else who has acquired the delusion that newspapers, in the selection of subjects to promulgate and discuss, apply tests somehow different from those employed by all human beings the world over, will some day take the trouble to ascertain by direct observation, as they easily could, that our standards are precisely like their own; that what we think important is similarly judged by themselves, and that they are not a bit more likely than we are to get excited over the things they think ought to excite us. But surely Dr. PARKHURST should be the last person to scold the papers for making outcry over the evils of life, and surely, too, he knows at least one good man whom the newspapers have not condemned to such obscurity as their neglect can create. Without committing a single murder or desecrating a single hearthstone the good man whom of all good men he has had best opportunities to know from childhood to old age has managed to get his name and most things he has said or done into a vast number of newspapers of every complexion, from deepest jaundice through rosy pink to such approach to pure white as a combination of paper and ink can produce. Why, then, does he growl at us?

—Mr. W. C. GARRISON, Chief of New Jersey's Bureau of Labor and Statistics, makes a rather neat simulation of surprise at the reception met by his report on the employment of children in the factories of the State. He says now that he is not actually in favor of child labor or exactly against the enforcement of laws against it; he advocates, apparently, leaving the matter to the discretion and judgment of the employers and the parents, who can, in his opinion, be trusted to consider carefully the circumstances of each individual case, and to set the child to work only when not to work would be, on the whole, more harmful than to work. Whether his "more harmful" applies to the child or to those who would have to support the child or to hire more expensive labor if it didn't work, is not very clearly disclosed either in Mr. GARRISON'S report or in his explanation thereof. Perhaps he hasn't yet thought out that part of the problem, but other people are sure to direct his attention to it with much promptitude. To speak in all seriousness of a very serious matter, Mr. GARRISON has set himself squarely in the path of every reformer and philanthropist who has given any attention to the child labor evil, and he has ridiculed all the exploiters of children, whether conscienceless manufacturers or ignorant and selfish parents—classes that of late years have had not a single spokesman or defender who dared come out into the open, and whose members must now be as surprised as delighted to find that at last somebody in official position has the courage to protest against a tendency of the times which they have found so troublesome. That Mr. GARRISON wants a return to the days when there were no restrictions at all upon child labor is almost unthinkable, and he explicitly denies it, but the difference between that and what he admits he wants is not nearly as large as he seems to think. Any such relaxing of the labor laws as he suggests and apparently means to permit would have effects differing little from those which would follow their absolute repeal, and for its slight saving of expenditure for destitute adults and orphaned children the State would pay a heavy price in the increased number of citizens mentally, morally, and physically stunted by untimely toil.

—Commenting on the verdict of a farthing as damages obtained by Miss MARIE CONNELLY in her libel suit against Mr. FREDERICK WHITAKER in connection with the Carnegie library at Stratford-on-Avon, The Saturday Review of London says, with characteristic amiability: "The matter of real importance is, What is going to be done about this library? If a library is really wanted, it should be built in some other street than that of the Shakespeare birthplace. It should be built with English money. We do not want to become the dumping-ground for millionaire philanthropists of America any more than for the destitute aliens of Europe. Let Mr. CARNEGIE set up his libraries in his own country. We can pay for our own." That coupling of American philanthropists and destitute aliens is certainly a most shocking and irreverent thing, and the assertion that England would as soon be the "dumping ground" of the one as the other is a truly terrible return for favors past and to come. And the worst of the thing is that the feeling so harshly expressed by The Saturday Review has had a few timid manifestations in other parts of the world—even in the land to which The Saturday Review calls Mr. CARNEGIE'S attention as "his own." Alas, for the wretched millionaire! He catches it hot and heavy whatever he does, now for accumulating his wealth and now for distributing it where he thinks it will do the most good.

—As the "remains" of JAMES SMITHSON were buried at Naples seventy-five years ago, they must by this time be extremely scanty, and just what will be accomplished by bringing them to this country now it would be hard to specify, even by those who appreciate most the advantages we have derived from our Government's use of the £100,000 he bequeathed to it. There is no possible chance that Americans will ever forget his name, or that they will ever lack reference books whence to learn his noble origin or his triumph over circumstances which rarely indeed turn a man's mind to science and the giving of great gifts to a land he never visited. The famous and beneficent "Institution" will be no more SMITHSON'S monument with a few of his bones interred beneath or near it than it is at present. Disposition of the dead, however, is a thing not to be reasoned about, and, of course, Prof. BELL will be allowed to do as he likes in this case. The removal he plans will please many and mystify, without troubling, a few who find it difficult to understand his course.

LIVE STEAM IN WRECKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with profound sorrow of the great calamity which recently befel the Duquesne Flier on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This accident seems to have been one that was unavoidable, since there was hardly sufficient time for the usual track inspection by section men after the passage of the freight train which accidentally dropped a quantity of timber on the line, thus causing the derailment of the flier.

The principal cause of the deplorable great loss of life is accounted for by the fact that the smoking car was thrown on top of the locomotive, thus causing the demolition of the steam dome and allowing the live steam to scald all of the passengers who were unfortunate enough to have been pinned in the wreck of said car. Had electricity been used as a motive power this could not have occurred. I have invariably noticed in accounts of railroad wrecks where there has been loss of life steam or fire seem to have been the principal factors.

A. STERN.

New York, Dec. 28, 1903.

Tribute to Gen. Reyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your editorial in your issue of Dec. 26 on Gen. Reyes, which interested me greatly and with the sentiments of which I am fully in accord. I consider that Gen. Reyes justly deserves the title you give him, "diplomatist and gentleman," and that he "compares only too favorably with some of our own statesmen prominent in the present situation."

As an American, I feel like a defendant who has no standing in court, and doubtless many there are who feel the same.

That THE NEW YORK TIMES, ever the friend of right and justice, will continue the good fight, is the prayer of

ONE WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR.

New York, Dec. 28, 1903.

Wants Salty Oysters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to see the agitation that has been raised on accouut of Admiral Chadwick's criticism regarding the ruining of the flavor of the oyster by immersing in fresh water. I discontinued some months ago the use of oysters on this account.

If there is a dealer in New York who can be relied upon for oysters that are not treated in this way, but retain their original flavor, I would be glad to be informed.

JAMES W. ELLSWORTH.

New York, Dec. 28, 1903.

NUGGETS.

One Sweetly Pleasant Thought.

Georgiana—We are not old.
Juliana—Oh, yes, we are, my dear.
Georgiana—Well, we are just as young as any girls of our age in town.—Indianapolis Journal.

Worth Striving For.

She—And you don't think there is a chance in the world of our living through our lives without a quarrel?
He—There is always a fighting chance, dear.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Last Sale.

Customer—Do you keep fur caps?
Fresh Clerk—No, Sir; we sell 'em.
Customer—Not always, my friend. You may keep one that you might have sold to me. Good day.—Philadelphia Press.

Consulted Her Wishes.

Nell—Oh, my! Here's a telegram from Jack of the football team.
Belle—What does it say?
Nell—It says: "Nose broken. How do you prefer it set—Greek or Roman?"—Yonkers Herald.

Her Dress.

"That dress is becoming, my dear," said the man who thinks he is a diplomat.
She looked at him coldly for a moment and then replied:
"Yes, it is becoming threadbare."—Washington Star.

THE COMMON MAN.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

His not to hear the wild hurrah
Loud hail his honored name;
His head was never reared to wear
The laurel wreath of fame.

Not in the records of great deeds
His mention shall appear;
He simply lived and simply died,
A leaf that lasts a year.

He rode not on the topmost wave
Lapped in a diamond cup;
He was an atom of the sea
That holds the bubble up.

The froth upon the surface rides
Serenely light and fair;
But ah! the strong tides lie below
That patient keep it there.

What of the world if this deep tide
Should sudden pass away?
The best of earth would be piess lle
Low in the ooze and clay.

The man within the humble cot,
Of whom no poet sings—
His hand, obscure, unseen, unknown,
Upholds the thrones of Kings.

For good or bad, his silent will
Works on while years go by;
Fate speaks from out the lowly home,
And nations rise or die.

It is the soul that makes men great,
And not the empty name;
Earth's greatest heroes live not in
The chronicles of Fame.

Mankind withholds its grudging meed,
And has since time began;
Yet Truth must crown with laurel wreath
The obscure Common Man.

PERILS OF ARBITRATION

Discussed at St. Louis Before Science Association.

Dr. Remsen Foresees a Time When the World's Food Supply Problem Will Be Difficult.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Nearly 1,000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science gathered here today at the first session of the fifty-third annual convention of the association, which will remain in session the rest of the week.

Carroll D. Wright, the new President, was installed in his office, and ex-Mayor Walbridge made a speech of welcome, to which President Wright responded. David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition, also spoke. The principal address of the day session was by H. T. Newcomb, whose subject was "Some Recent Phases of the Labor Problem," in the course of which he dealt with the boycott, and pointed out that arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes is not without its disadvantages. Mr. Newcomb said in part:

"Enlightened employers do not expect or desire to obtain profits by securing the greatest aggregate of labor, measured in hours or effort, at the lowest cost. The American manufacturer has seen the greatest productive efficiency coincide with the highest wages, and he knows that the countries where workmen receive the lowest real wages are unable to compete in the markets of the world with those whose labor is better paid. Yet in the economic philosophy of American employers there is no place, and there should be none, for gratuities. It is not too much to say that, in the main, American employers desire to deal fairly and do deal fairly with the men whose names are on their payrolls.

"In the current practices of unionism there is little uniformity. What more significant contrast could there be than that offered by American unionism; one day paying tribute at the grave of P. M. Arthur, the conservative leader of a conservative organization, and, on another, parading under the leadership of a creature under conviction for using his position in a labor union as a means of blackmail and the grotesque figure of the man whose infamous name has become a synonym for the unspeakable vileness of the lowest period in the political degradation of the chief city of this country. Yet how short the interval between the funeral of the late Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the labor day parade led by Parks and Devery.

"The attitude of many labor organizations toward workmen who refuse to join their ranks approaches closely to a denial of personal freedom in matters concerning which no liberty-loving individual can submit to dictation. When John Mitchell and other leaders in the great strike of 1902 proclaimed against violence in the abstract, with one breath, and with the next compared the men who were at work to Benedict Arnold and to the Tories of the Revolutionary period, they laid a foundation upon which it is not strange that other men, whose opportunities to acquire self-control had been more limited than their own, should erect a superstructure of violent interference with the rights of others.

"These leaders did not scruple to condemn the use of the boycott for the purpose of enforcing the new commandment: 'Without permission of the majority thou shalt not work.' Its most common use was to deprive families of the necessaries of life and fathers who could not work for the sake of their little ones were sometimes compelled to see them suffer from hunger because no one dared to sell them food.

"Arbitration, to be arbitration at all, must be wholly voluntary. The term compulsory arbitration is self-contradictory. Arbitration—voluntary arbitration—is a term so grateful to the ear to which it comes as a substitute for the clash of bitter industrial struggles that it seems ungracious not to commend it without qualification. If men cannot agree, what can be better than to submit their differences to the settlement of a disinterested and impartial third party? A strong personal interest is the element which is most effective in preventing irreparable mistakes. Arbitration may be the smaller of two evils, but no one should fail to recognize it as an evil. Aside from the fact that it leaves the determination of matters of primary industrial importance to persons who will neither gain nor lose by the success or failure of the industry, it is evil in its consequences, because, when there is reason to rely upon its being arranged for a fair and just constitutes an incentive to making, and insisting upon, unreasonable demands.

"If you will turn to the award of the recent Anthracite Coal Strike Commission you will find that the ablest and most impartial of arbitration boards was not able to avoid the nearly inevitable result of 'splitting the difference.' In its pages you will read the contradiction of every substantial averment of the striking mine workers. You will find that the period of the great strike was one of lawlessness and violence, which the leaders of the organization could not, or, at any rate, did not effectively check. But after bravely announcing these facts in terms quite equivalent to declaring that the strike had no justification, the commission yielded, as any other arbitrators would have yielded, and as nearly all arbitrators will yield in future controversies, to the impulse to deal generously with those who have relatively little and awarded a general advance in wages."

In the evening Dr. Ira Remsen, the retiring President, addressed the association on "Scientific Investigation and Progress," saying, in part:

"Whatever views one may hold in regard to that which has come to be called 'race suicide,' it is certain that the population of the world is increasing rapidly. In some parts of the earth there is such a surplus of population that famines occur from time to time, and in other parts epidemics and floods relieve the embarrassment. We may fairly look forward to the time when the whole earth will be overpopulated unless the production of food becomes more scientific than it now is.

"Unless something is done, we may look forward to the time when the earth, for lack of proper fertilizers, will not be able to produce as much as it now does, and meanwhile the demand for food is increasing. According to the most reliable estimations, indeed, the saltpetre beds will be exhausted in thirty or forty years. Is there a way out? Adolph Frank, in an address at the International Congress for Applied Chemistry at Berlin last June, showed us that there is such a way, in the use of nitrogen from the atmosphere.

"While speaking of the food problem, I am sorry to say that it remains true that thus far chemists have not been able to make, except in very small quantities, substances that are useful as foods, and there is absolutely no prospect of this result being reached within a reasonable time.

"What are the other practical sources of energy? The most important is the fall of water. Advances are being made in this line, and already factories that have hitherto been dependent upon coal are making use of the energy derived from waterfalls. The more rapidly these advances take place the less will be the demand for coal, and if there were only enough waterfalls conveniently situated there would be no difficulty in furnishing all the energy needed by man for heat or for motion.

"Two exceedingly interesting experiments in the way of encouraging scientific investigation are now attracting the attention of the world. I mean, of course, the Carnegie Institution, with its endowment of $10,000,000, and the Rockefeller Institute, devoted to investigations in the field of medicine, which will no doubt be adequately endowed. As both will make possible the carrying out of many investigations that would otherwise probably not be carried out, the chances of achieving valuable results will be increased. The danger is that those who are responsible for the management of the funds will be disappointed that the results are not at once of a striking character, and that they will be tempted to change the method of applying the money before those who are using it have had a fair chance."

TORPEDO BOATS AT SAN JUAN.

Voyage of the Flotilla Shows It Will Be Possible for It to Cross the Pacific.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 28.—The United States cruiser Buffalo, convoying the torpedo boat flotilla, under Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, arrived off this port last night and came in at daylight this morning. Rough weather was experienced for part of the trip.

It was fully demonstrated that the coal capacity was quite ample to cross the ocean.

The torpedo boat flotilla consists of the destroyers Decatur, Balaibridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale, and is on its way to the Philippines.

METHODISTS ON AMUSEMENTS.

Ministers of That Body Have Lively Discussion Concerning Proposed Amendment in Church Discipline.

A lively discussion occurred yesterday at the regular meeting of Methodist ministers at 150 Fifth Avenue over the question as to whether the so-called "amusement paragraph," otherwise Section 205 in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, should be eliminated or amended. The portion of this section forbidding card playing, theatre going, and dancing has long been a subject of heated debate among members of the Church. It was embodied in the list of rules in 1872, and at the general conference three years ago a determined effort was made to expunge it. The effort was unsuccessful, and will be renewed at the next general conference in May, at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Halloran, Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth district of the Newark Conference, vigorously opposed the suppression of the section. "When," he said, "Methodism abandons her crucial self-denials, blots out the line of denunciation between herself and the world, and merges her distinctive tenets to court the favor of the pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking, the tides of holy fervor which have borne her to thousands of homes and to many lands will forever recede; the Methodist Church will become a byword, a loathing to mankind, and an inexpressible sorrow to her Lord. If true to her mission, she will continue to insist upon self-abnegation and thorough consecration." Dr. Halloran denied that Methodism has been losing ground, and said that what the Church wanted was quality, not quantity.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Hensey, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Paterson, declared that the rule prohibiting the amusements in question never had been enforced by the Church, and never would be enforced. It was, he argued, contrary to the spirit of the time, and could only lead to endless dissension.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, recommended the retention of the clause, and other ministers held that special prohibition of such amusements was unnecessary among those devoted to the Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston of the Old John Street Church startled his hearers by asserting that the much-controverted clause was not lawfully in the Book of Discipline anyway, as it had not received the required majority in the general conference and the local conference throughout the country.

DENY DR. MYERS'S CHARGES.

Gen. Greene and Capt. Piper Answer Allegations Made by the Brooklyn Preacher.

Police Commissioner Greene and Deputy Commissioner Piper replied yesterday to the statements made on Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, in connection with the clergyman's charge that they had neglected their duty in not suppressing poolrooms alleged to be in operation in this city.

Concerning the clergyman's assertion that he would give $500 to charity if Capt. Piper could prove his statement that any member of the Law Enforcement Society had ever been arrested for robbing a woman, or for any similar offense, the Captain said unhesitatingly that he knew of two such arrests. One, he declared, was that of a man accused of trying to blackmail a woman. There was a counter charge against her, and the man was discharged in court. The other case, the Deputy Commissioner said, was that of a man now a fugitive from justice, charged with presenting worthless checks. He denied emphatically the charge that Sergeants' badges had been given to employes of the society to "win them over," stamping the statement as a falsehood. "I never gave any man a Sergeant's badge unless he was a regular Sergeant of Police," said the Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner Greene reiterated his statement that the information given him by Mr. Weller, counsel for Dr. Myers's society, was too meagre to warrant arrests at the places named. "I have," continued the Commissioner, "asked for and received reports from all the Inspectors and Deputy Commissioners regarding these poolroom cases, and am having the reports tabulated and analyzed. They will tell how many times arrests have been made, and also how many times arrests have resulted from information furnished by the clergyman's society."

Later the Commissioner said that one report showed thirteen places mentioned by Dr. Myers's society as poolrooms in Manhattan; that at one of these places the people had been dispossessed; in five other cases arrests had been made, two of the suspects being held for trial and three discharged, and of the remaining seven no evidence of any kind could be found on which to make an arrest.

RECREATION PIER OPENED.

Commissioner Hawkes Makes Announcement After Taking Over Structure at Foot of Market Street.

The new recreation pier at the foot of Market Street was turned over to the city yesterday by Smoar & Treast, its builders. In the wind and cold a party, composed of Commissioner Hawkes, the builders, several employes of the Department of Docks, and some of their friends, stood on the pier and listened to a speech by Mr. Treast as he gave the pier into the custody of the city, and a speech of acceptance by the Commissioner as he received it and complimented the builders on their work. A brass band was on the spot and tried to make the occasion lively by playing popular airs, but the musicians were willing to quit, because of the cold, before the programme was carried out.

Two bronze tablets at the end of the pier, one bearing the names of the higher officials of the present city administration and the other those of the builders, were then unveiled. After the speechmaking the Commissioner declared the pier opened to the public. The building of the pier began on Dec. 20 last year, and completed on Dec. 20 of this year.

Bids for the leasing of the new pier at the foot of East Twenty-first Street were opened at the office of the Commissioner yesterday. The pier is leased to Sonn & Swinburn Brothers, who bid $5,200. Other bids received were: The Manhattan Transfer Company, $3,960; Albert H. Hasdorf, $3,020, and the Barker Contracting Company, $3,000.

DEPUTY CHIEF BINNS'S CHANCE.

Civil Service Board Must Examine Him in Contest for Head of Uniformed Fire Force.

The Civil Service Commission was enjoined yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald from holding the competitive examination to determine those eligible for appointment to the position of Chief of the Fire Department until the name of John Binns has been placed on the list.

Binns, who is a Deputy Chief, was held by the commission to be ineligible because he had not been a Deputy Chief for six months prior to the date of the examination, that being one of the rules of the commission regarding such examinations. Justice Fitzgerald in his opinion points out that Binns had been an Acting Deputy Chief for eighteen months before his appointment to the higher position permanently, and that as the fidelity of his service is unquestioned, "he may well be held to have brought himself within the rule, even upon the assumption that it is a valid one."

Charles H. Knox, ex-President of the Civil Service Commission, appeared for Binns. The commission was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell.

Evening High School for Women.

Announcement is made that the New York Evening High School for Women, at 200 East Forty-sixth Street, will reopen for the second term Monday, Jan. 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Owing to the completion of the new laboratory, special opportunities will be afforded for the study of chemistry. There will also be a valuable course in anatomy and physiology. Students will be prepared for the examinations of the State Board of Regents and the Civil Service in any of the subjects taught. All instruction is free.

MAGISTRATES IN DEADLOCK

Unable to Decide Upon a New President for Their Board.

Five Ballots Fail to Give Necessary Majority to Either Charles A. Flammer or Peter P. Barlow.

The Board of City Magistrates last evening got into a deadlock over the successor to Joseph M. Deuel, who has been the President of the board for nine years, and who was recently appointed a Justice of Special Sessions to fill the unexpired term of Justice Mayer, resigned.

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer had been spoken of as the probable man to succeed Magistrate Deuel for the Presidency of the Board, but quite unexpectedly to those who were not familiar with the interior politics of the board, Magistrate Peter P. Barlow loomed up as a strong candidate for the place, and after balloting five times, no man having changed his mind, the vote stood 3 for Magistrate Flammer and 4 for Magistrate Barlow. As a two-thirds vote is required to elect the President, and there was no prospect of its being secured, the Magistrates adjourned until Jan. 6, at which time they hope to come to a conclusion.

The new date will find the ballot entirely changed. Magistrate Deuel, who had a vote last night, which he cast for Magistrate Barlow, will not be present. Magistrate Whitman, named as Magistrate to succeed Magistrate Deuel, although present last evening, did not have a vote, his official appointment not having yet been made. He is said to be a Barlow man. Magistrates Cornell, Meade, and Mott were absent.

Magistrate Pool, as soon as the nomination for a successor to Mr. Deuel was in order, moved that the board take a recess, saying that much hard feeling might thus be avoided. Magistrate Zeller jumped to his feet promptly to oppose this suggestion, stating that such a thing as deliberation was not necessary, as the members of the board could differ, if they chose to differ, without any feeling. The latter suggestion found favor, and Magistrate Barlow, who had been acting as Chairman while the retiring President made his resignation speech, gave up his place to Magistrate Baker.

It was Magistrate Zeller who put Magistrate Flammer in nomination. He said that he thought it not more than right that Mr. Flammer should be so honored, as he was the second oldest member of the board, having been on the bench since 1873. The reason he did not suggest the oldest member of the board was because that gentleman had refused to serve. Magistrate Pool seconded the nomination.

Magistrate Barlow was nominated by Magistrate Breen, who spoke of Mr. Barlow's activity in the affairs of the board and his efficiency as a Magistrate. The nomination was seconded by Magistrate Mayo.

The voting was then begun. From first to last, during the entire balloting, it was as follows:

For Flammer—Barlow, Zeller, Crane, Pool, Baker, and Hogan.

For Barlow—Deuel, Mayo, Ommen, and Breen.

Throughout the entire five ballots Magistrate Barlow voted steadily for his opponent in the race. Magistrate Flammer as steadily refused to vote. None of the Magistrates would be quoted for any opinion concerning the cause of the deadlock. One member when questioned upon this point replied: "There is considerable feeling in this board." Another said that the question had arisen because of the opinion held by some that the President of the board should only serve for one year, and still others suggested that upon digging deep it would be found that politics was not so far away from the root of the matter. Magistrate Flammer is a Republican and Magistrate Barlow a Democrat.

Before the difference in opinion as to who should be the President of the board arose, a difference occurred over an illustration which Magistrate Deuel made use of in his speech, resigning from the Presidency. He expressed the opinion that the differences in judgments of the various Magistrates in ruling on similar cases were caused mainly by differences of temperament.

"The differences of opinion," Magistrate Deuel went on to say, "have been particularly well illustrated by the rulings of our members on the excise question."

Here Magistrate Deuel read a table which showed the following discharges: Meade Cornell, 30 per cent.; Ommen, 47 per cent.; Deuel, 52 per cent.; Mayo, 52 per cent.; Pool, 54 per cent.; Flammer, 56 per cent.; Barlow, 58 per cent.; Crane, 59 per cent.; Hogan, 71 per cent.; Baker, 74 per cent.; Breen, 74 per cent.; Zeller, 78 per cent.

Magistrate Breen remarked that he thought it was most unfortunate that the retiring President had used such an illustration to bring home the fact to them that there was a difference in their temperament.

"The public," he went on to say, "will not understand it, they will draw conclusions which are unfair to us. I certainly never gave the matter a thought just how many excise cases I have discharged. I act according to conscience in each case."

Magistrate Zeller observed that the illustration was particularly unhappy in view of what the outgoing Police Commissioner had once said at a dinner concerning their laxity in holding excise cases, and he added:

"That remark is one which I for one will never forget."

Magistrate Deuel said he had been misunderstood. In using the illustration he merely desired to show that, although the Magistrates differed in their judgments about single kind of cases, that was no evidence that they were not prompted by the best of motives. He had no intention whatever of conveying the idea that anything but the most honest judgment dominated any Magistrate on the board.

The board then unanimously voted a resolution thanking Magistrate Deuel for his excellent service to the board. The temporary President is Magistrate Baker.

250 FILIPINO HOUSES BURNED.

Several Lives Lost at Calumpit—1,000 Persons Homeless.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—Fire in Calumpit has destroyed 250 homes.

Several lives were lost and 1,000 persons were rendered homeless.

The loss is $75,000, with no insurance.

IN THE SHOPS.

One is not obliged now to hunt up brass shops on the lower east side to find Russian brass candlesticks. Those that are in the regular shops are not old brass, to be sure, but then neither are most of those on the east side. The bargains there were gone long ago, and the brass pieces are made most of them in the neighborhood. Therefore one is quite as likely to get one's money's worth at the regular shops where they buy in large quantities. The simple brass candlestick come in all sizes from those to hold sealing wax tapers at 35 cents up to $2.50. At this latter price an exquisite large candlestick can be found. It is in the Colonial shape, oval standard, tall oval stem of the brass, and the flare at the top is also oval. There are extra large candlesticks, perhaps double the size of an ordinary candlestick, and in this same shape which costs $6.50. A small, seven-light candlestick costs $3.

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There are very charming things in low candlesticks which are new and pretty for table decoration. These are of brass, but with the pale green Pompeiian finish. One of them, which has four lights, is in an aquatic design. There are three large, flat water-plant leaves spreading from one central point, in which is set one of the low candlesticks. At the outer edge of each of the three leaves is another candlestick, each of these sticks being in the form of a water-plant blossom. It is a delightful design, and the green tone of the metal is effective. It costs $5.

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There are one and two burner candlesticks in similar design which are exceedingly pretty. These have the green Pompeiian finish, and are perhaps intended for ash receivers as well, or they may be used for pen tray, pin trays, or for holding any small articles. There is a rather broad, flat dish for a base, and the low candlestick is on one end of this. One of these will cost $3. A variation of this has the candlestick and dish the same, but on the end opposite the candlestick is a standard for a box of safety matches.

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A two-burner candlestick in this same finish has the dish in an art nouveau design, the head of a woman with flowing locks. The two low candlesticks are on the two ends. This candlestick costs $2.25. There are also candlesticks which are similar, but the dish is round instead of oval.

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In the nickel which is to be found in as many things for table service is the frame for a caviar dish. The dish is in the shape of a small white pottery barrel with the word "Caviar" in black letters on the outside. It costs $1.85.

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In that attractive brown, rough-finished German fireproof pottery are nice little custard cups with covers. They have the appearance of miniature Boston baked bean pots, but are intended for the more delicate custard. A single jar costs 37 cents. There are trays of the brown pottery which are sold with a number of the jars.

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Conveniences that should be always in the house, but that are never remembered until they are in demand, are express tags ready to address and tie to a parcel. These cost only 5 cents a package, a dozen in a package.

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Small key tags are often useful. These are extra strong, made of parchment, and come twenty-five in a box and 25 cents the price.

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Letter openers are useful conveniences for the desk. There are pretty ones in silver or in the silver gilt, with flower designs in the handles. The very small openers are not of much use, for to be worth while they should have some strength.

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Large paper cutters come with bone or ivory blades and silver handles of elaborate designs in flowers, or there may be the figure of a woman.

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Better than these is a large paper cutter of solid brass. One of these has a long, waved blade, and the handle like a sword hilt, plain, with only a small head at one side.

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For the dog lover there is a silver paper cutter with a silver blade and the head of a dog at one end for a handle.

DANCE FOR A DEBUTANTE.

Miss Lilian Morrison Is Introduced to Society at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison gave a dance at Delmonico's last night to formally introduce their second daughter, Miss Lilian Morrison. The large ballroom and the adjoining suite were reserved for the dance, and Mrs. Morrison, in blue-spangled net and wearing pearls, was assisted in receiving by the débutante in white satin and chiffon, and by Miss Natalie Morrison, her elder daughter, in pale pink chiffon trimmed in silver.

The guests were received in the large ballroom, which was decorated with palms and ferns, and the cotillion, which was begun rather early, about 11 o'clock, as the dance was primarily a young folks' affair, was led by Frederick S. Woodruff with Miss Lilian Morrison from the one end, and from the other by Theron W. Strong, dancing with Miss Natalie Morrison.

There were two favor figures. For the girls there were Empire fans in blue, pink, white, and black, spangled in silver or gold, and suspended from long ribbons to match, and for the men large old English sporting prints. For the girls there were also silk and satin sachet handkerchief cases in pansy, rose, and other floral designs, and the men received boxes of cigarettes tied with ribbons. A buffet supper was served about 1 o'clock, and was followed by further dancing. Among the guests invited were:

Miss Nathalie Mudd,	Marmaduke Tilden,
Miss Margaret Hiss,	David Wagstaff,
Miss Helen Reed,	Kemelm Winslow,
Miss Edith Reed,	Roger Poor,
Miss Mabel Jones,	John Bates,
Miss Marie Yelverton,	Oscar Stevens,
Miss Helen Harbeck,	Harry Alexandre,
Miss Kate Prentice,	Burnett Ruggles,
Miss Kate Richardson,	Stephen F. Nash,
Miss Bessie Moulton,	Lyle Mahan,
Miss Amelia Wolcoy,	Ashton de Peyster,
Miss Alice Ripley,	William Bayliss, Jr.,
Miss Mirian Blagden,	Franklin Plummer,
Miss Ruth Bacon,	William Leslie,
Miss Helen Clyphant,	W. M. Tilden,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Seymour Johnson,
Miss Marie Russell,	Bayard Hoppin,
Miss Fanny Hoagland,	Harold Weeks,
Miss Elsie Ladd,	William Boulton, Jr.,
Miss Helen Emery,	A. W. Putnam,
Miss Helen Macy,	Anson Hard,
Miss Helen Sturgis,	Philip Birdsead,
The Misses Grinnell,	Thomas Bleecker,
Miss Jean Haney,	Harry Bachelor,
Miss Effie Waddington,	G. A. Morrison,
Miss Lulu Peters,	John Auerbach,
Miss Edith Carpenter,	Albert Akin,
Miss Ruth Poor,	Scherier Schieffelin,
Miss Edith Williams,	Howard Embrie,
Miss Dorcas Williams,	Harry Williams,
Miss Julia de Forest,	Seymour Woodruff,
Miss Ruth Ashmore,	Carl Woodruff,
Miss Dorothy Malcolm,	Louis Woodruff,
Miss Anita Peabody,	Barent Lefferts,
Miss Alexandra Stevens,	Paul Adipaw,
Miss Mildred Harbeck,	Alfred Anderson,
Miss Clare Ellsworth,	Gordon Brush,
Miss Elisabeth R. Delafield,	Walter Powers,
Miss Nina M. Delafield,	Harry Peters,
Miss Violet Cruger,	John Kriescher,
Miss Adelaide Hasemayer,	Frank Richardson,
Miss Mabel Bacon,	Sinclair Richardson,
Miss Arietta Prentice,	F. Outerbridge,
Miss Elisabeth Clark,	Huntington Wickham,
Miss Cornelia Wyatt,	Tristam Souther,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,	Russell Sard,
Miss Betty Auchincloss,	Franklin Bacheler,
Miss Madeleine Johnson,	Charles Morrison,
Miss Alice Sherman,	Cecil Barrett,
Miss Ella de Peyster,	William Lane,
Miss Suzanne Merrill of Boston,	Thomas W. Williams, Edward Reeves, Pierpont Davis, Dudley Davis,
Miss Annette Whipple,	Edmond Thierry Delanoue,
Miss Julia Worthington,	Thomas Adam,
Miss Matilde Leverich,	Chalmers Wood,
Miss Anita Boulton,	Morgan Geesbelius,
Miss Emily Grugan,	Thomas Dixon,
Miss Marie L. Davis,	Putnam Bates,
Drexel Godfrey,	Langdon Geer,
Harry Ashmore,	Reginald Wigham,
Sartell Prentice,	Hamilton Davis,
William Coffin,	James Hawes,
Thomas Hunnyes,	Emory H. Hawes.
Arthur Richards,	
Clyde Du Val,	

COUNTRY CLUB OF LAKEWOOD.

First of a Series of Eight Entertainments to be Given To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Dec. 28.—The Country Club of Lakewood will give a series of eight entertainments at its new clubhouse during the Winter season. The first will be an illustrated lecture on "Parsifal," with musical accompaniment by Mrs. Helen Rhodes, to-morrow afternoon. The second, on the evening of Jan. 2, will be a reading by F. Hopkinson Smith from his own works.

A club dinner is to be served immediately preceding the evening entertainments, and an added social feature of the afternoon affairs will be the service of afternoon tea, presided over by three ladies of the club. The hostesses for to-morrow will be Mrs. Eleanor A. James, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Mrs. Irving T. Bush. For the second afternoon entertainment, which will be given on Jan. 12, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, and Mrs. Shepherd K. De Forest will act.

New York University Council.

At the quarterly meeting of the New York University Council, held yesterday, leave of absence for one year was granted Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, Professor of Church History, who expects to travel abroad, and for six months to Pomeroy Ladue, Professor of Mathematics, on account of ill-health. Letters of acceptance of membership in the University Senate were received from the Very Rev. J. F. Driscoll, Rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers; the Very Rev. W. J. Robbins, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, and from Dean Solomon Schechter, Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Druggist Monell Dead.

Charles H. Monell, sixty years old, the half-blind druggist who fell out of a window over his drug store at 2 First Avenue Saturday morning, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from a fractured skull. The old man had been in business since 1862. He was so blind that when he went out he would bump into pedestrians and at times lose his way. He had rooms over the drug store in which he sometimes slept, but he lived at 148 West One Hundred and Third Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were three débutantes' dances last evening, and these made the events of the day. The last of the Monday musicales at the Waldorf-Astoria was given, and there was a large and fashionable audience present. Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones will give a dance this evening, and there will also be the second of the fortnightly dances at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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This afternoon will be children's day at the Riding Club, and there is to be a Christmas tree and some exercises afterward. Children's day at the Riding Club is one of the events of the season.

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The first of the three Farmington dances, so-called because organized by graduates of the Porter school at Farmington, Conn., as already announced, is to take place Thursday evening at Sherry's, and the cotillion is to be led by Franklin Plummer. The second of these dances is scheduled for Feb. 5, and the third, and Easter dance, will take place on April 8.

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A large bridge tournament in aid of a charity is to be held on Jan. 15 at the residence of Mrs. Walter G. Oakman. Both men and women are asked to participate, and both the first and second floors of the Oakman house will be cleared for the tables. It is not a public affair, however, only those known to Mrs. Oakman and several other women interested in the charity will be invited.

***

Mrs. Charles Kellogg has invitations out for the bridge party on Jan. 15.

***

Miss Lilian Morrison, who made her début last night at a cotillion, will have three "days at home," given for her by her mother, Mrs. David M. Morrison, at the Morrison residence, 20 East Forty-ninth Street, on Jan. 5, 12, and 19. Several of her young friends will assist her each day in receiving the guests. Miss Abbey Morrison, the third daughter, will not make her début for five or six years.

***

Mrs. William F. King of 871 Madison Avenue will give a fancy dress party this afternoon from four to seven for her young daughter, Miss Hildegarde King.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss May Valentina Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, 858 Fifth Avenue, to Arthur H. Hahlo.

***

Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull of 35 West Thirty-fifth Street will be "at home" on Sundays during January and February. She is sending out no cards for these days, but will receive informally.

***

At the musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria the artists were Mme. Sembrich and Miss Anna Otten, the violinist, Miss Clara Otten and Isidore Luckstone were the accompanists. Among those present were:

Mrs. John W. Mackay,	Miss Fannie Johnson,
Mrs. William Jay,	Miss Elisabeth Smith-Cliff,
Mrs. Julien T. Davies,	
Mrs. Frederick Nelson,	Mrs. W. M. Kingsland,
Mrs. E. S. D. Fiske,	Mrs. Charles Childs,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,	Mrs. George Crocker,
Mrs. James A. Burden,	Mrs. C. G. Wier,
Mrs. Griswold Gray,	Mrs. Henry Richmond,
Mrs. T. Bayles,	Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	

***

There will be a "Christmas Tea" at the Hotel Savoy this afternoon at 2:30 for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals. Mme. Charlotte Wiehe and M. Henri Berény are to recite and Heathe Gregory will sing. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at the Savoy.

***

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett gave a young people's dinner last evening at her residence, 269 Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have been giving a series of entertainments each Tuesday during the season.

***

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are still at Seattle, where Peter G. Gerry is ill. The last reports give a most favorable view of his condition. He was taken a fortnight ago with typhoid fever while a member of the party arranged by E. H. Harriman for a trip to the Northwest.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt were in town yesterday en route for the Adirondacks. They have a party with them and they will remain for a fortnight.

***

House parties will be given at Hempstead and Lenox over the new year. Many guests will leave for Tuxedo to-morrow, as there will be a number of dinners given, and the New Year's ball will be on Thursday evening.

***

Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer of 171 West Seventy-first Street has cards out for Jan. 8 and 9.

***

A small reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Flamen Ball Candler at their residence, 20 Fifth Avenue. The wedding gifts which have been sent to Miss Candler, who is to marry George Stebbins to-morrow, were exhibited.

***

Mrs. Tilden will give a large luncheon at Morristown on New Year's Day for Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., and William M. Tilden. The guests will go out to Morristown and back in a special car.

***

Miss Bessie McLean made her debut last night at Sherry's at a reception with dancing, given by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean. The second floor was engaged, and Mrs. McLean and her daughters, assisted by the Misses Elise Postley and Julia Calhoun received the guests. There was general dancing and a buffet supper. Christmas greens and holly were the decorations used.

***

The wedding of Miss Constance Livermore, daughter of the Baroness Selliere and of the late Charles F. Livermore, and Count Odon de Lubersac, will take place on Jan. 20 in Paris.

DANCE FOR MISS WEATHERBEE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee gave the second of two small dinner dances at their Madison Avenue residence last evening for their elder daughter, Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee.

The guests were received in the large salon by Mrs. Weatherbee, in gold-spangled white satin and pearls, and Miss Weatherbee, in a Louis XV. gown of blue worked in pink roses.

The guests, who numbered about sixty, were seated at two large tables decorated with orchids and with white and green, in the dining room and back parlor, respectively. The men received small silver articles and the girls silk and satin embroidered handbags as souvenirs.

The Hungarian Orchestra played during the evening, and after dinner there was general dancing. Several of the guests went on later to the Morrison dance. The guests invited included:

Miss Maria L. Russell,	Miss Florence Kelley,
Miss Cora Carpenter,	Richard Lorentz,
Miss Annie Best,	Lawrence Atterbury,
Miss Ruth S. Bacon,	Lamont Dominick,
Miss Florence Carpenter,	D. R. Hartshorne,
Miss Lillian Carpenter,	Clark Potter Read,
Miss Betty Collamore,	Robert L. Strebeigh,
Miss Edith Colford,	Peyson McC. Merrill,
Miss Alice McLean,	Gifford A. Cochrane,
Miss Violet Richardson,	Fordham C. Mahony,
Miss Marie M. Schefer,	Charles Grier Currie,
Miss Kate de Prentice,	S. H. Armstrong,
Miss Ethel Stetson,	Edward Lyttleton Fox,
Miss Anabel Van Nostrand,	Edward R. Bulkley,
Miss H. O. Trowbridge,	Webster W. Stetson,
Miss Elisabeth W. Clark,	Hicks A. Weatherbee,
Miss Kate S. Richardson,	John S. Dickerson, Jr., Maunsel Carroll,
	Charles Grier Cooke,
	Percy D. Elliott,
Miss Mai B. Hachstaedt,	William H. Lane,
Miss Ethel N. Hyde,	T. H. W. Walker,
Miss May Dabney,	Theodore Ewart,
Miss Mary Deering,	Brandon S. Schley,
Miss Helen Fiske,	Roland Holt,
Miss Nathalie W. Vanderbeek,	Harwood Huntington, Howard A. Plummer,
Miss Louise Van Wyck,	Harold La Dowsley,
Miss Male S. Butler,	Joseph Buckley.
Miss Louise Vanderhoff,	

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Maegan have gone to New York to spend the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Saturday night for their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will entertain a house party.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Taylor, who have been at the La Forge cottage for several weeks, have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mr. Amory Austin has gone to Bermuda, where he will be located at Victoria Lodge.

Lorillard Spencer, Jr., who has been here on a gunning trip, has returned to New York.

Dr. D. H. Hayden, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. J. Dennen, has returned to New York.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—All fashionable Washington gathered at the Peruvian Legation this afternoon, where the Minister and Mme. Calderon gave a very pleasant reception in honor of their second daughter, Miss Rosita Calderon, who enjoys the distinction of being the only débutante from the diplomatic circle.

The large residence was decorated throughout in Christmas effect, with many clusters of roses and violets in the first drawing room, where the débutante and her mother received. Mme. Calderon welcomed the company in a gown of yellow chiffon on a foundation of silk, and trimmed in old lace. Miss Rosita Calderon wore soft white silk, and her sister, just one year her senior and a débutante of last Winter, a gown of yellow satin.

An orchestra played in the wide hall, and refreshments were served in the dining room. The Countess Di Cellere of the Italian Embassy and Baroness Bussche-Haddenausen of the German Embassy did the honors of the table.

The friends of the Misses Calderon, who assisted in the reception, were Miss Annette Townsend, a débutante of the present season; Miss Jean Loring, the Misses King, Miss Southerland, Miss Archibald, and Miss Sowers. Miss Helen Axpirox, the youngest daughter of the Mexican Ambassador, was also a member of the receiving party for a part of the afternoon.

A subscription dance for young people not yet presented to society was given this evening at Rauscher's under the patronage of Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, and Mrs. Frank Lee Denny.

MORRISTOWN BACHELORS' BALL.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Bachelors' Ball was given in Washington Hall to-night. The stairs and landings leading to the room were banked with cedar and pine trees, while from the dome of the hall hung a large Christmas bell. Those who received were Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, Mrs. Ridley Watts, Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Charles Bradley, and Mrs. Gilbert Ramsay Potts. The men who had the affair in charge were Messrs. Joseph G. Willis, Robert A. Grannis, Jr., James T. Benet, Livingston Whitney, Halsted Little. Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ballantine,
Mr. and Mrs. William Clark Letchford,	Miss Letchford,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis,	Miss Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers,	Miss March,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cauldwell,	Miss Swords,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe,	Miss Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Frelinghuysen,	Miss Day,
	Miss Foster,
	Miss Brooks,
	Miss Vernam,
	Miss Granniss,
	Miss Kip.

Trudeau—Martyn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Miss Hazel Martyn, daughter of Mrs. Edward Jenner Martyn, to Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., of New York, took place today. The ceremony was pronounced at St. Chrysostom's, the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector, officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle, with festoons of orange blossoms. Miss Thelhooper and Miss Ruth Sibley, the latter of New York, were the bridesmaids.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Francis Trudeau, of New York, as best man, and there were eight ushers, all of whom, with the exception of Benjamin Cable of Chicago, were New York men. They were John Greenway, Brinck Thorne, Alexander Brown, Ralph Treadway, James Neal, Dr. William Darrach, and Dr. Linsley Hitchings.

After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the Victoria Hotel. Among others there were present the bridegroom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Trudeau, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Sibley of New York, and Count and Countess Henri De Sibour.

Dr. Trudeau's parents have furnished an apartment at 772 Park Avenue for the newly married couple.

NOTED WOMAN WRITER DEAD.

Mrs. Alexander Sullivan's Death Ends Long Editorial Career.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an author and editorial writer, died to-day after one week's illness following a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. Sullivan, formerly Miss Margaret F. Buchanan, was fifty-six years old. She was born in Ireland, but her family removed to Detroit, Mich., when she was an infant. Mrs. Sullivan was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent, and was also a graduate of the Detroit High School. She was a proficient Greek, Latin, and French scholar.

During Charles A. Dana's lifetime she was a frequent contributor to The New York Sun, and was an editorial writer on The Chicago Times in the days of Wilbur F. Storey. Up to the time of her last illness Mrs. Sullivan was an editorial writer on The Chicago Chronicle.

In 1895 she had a stroke of paralysis from which she recovered completely, but she was stricken again Sunday afternoon.

***

Mrs. Sullivan's career as a newspaper writer began more than thirty years ago. In the house in which she lived then in Chicago lived also an editorial writer of a local paper, and one evening, being hard pressed by his work, the writer asked Mrs. Sullivan, then Miss Margaret Buchanan, if she would assist him. She consented, and did her part so well that in a short time the writer was relying on her to do most of the writing. The fact that she was doing the work at length reached the office of the paper, and she was asked to call on the editor.

Miss Buchanan called, and without warning was ordered to write an editorial on the tariff in two hours she worked with the task, and at the end of that time produced an editorial which assured her being retained by the paper.

When the Gladstone-Parnell controversy arose Mrs. Sullivan was sent to London to report the proceedings. Her next assignment of importance was in 1889, when she was sent by The Associated Press to Paris to describe in ten cablegrams the opening events of the Universal Exposition.

When she arrived in Paris she found the accommodations for the press exhausted. Mrs. Sullivan went to the French Ministry for assistance, and, being refused, quickly wrote out two telegrams in the presence of the Minister, one addressed to Secretary of State James G. Blaine and the other to the President of The Associated Press.

In the first she said that France did not wish the patronage of the United States in furthering the exposition, and in the second she said that the French authorities were trying to withhold the news of the opening of the exposition from the American public.

The Minister read the cablegrams, and promised her two seats, second in position only to those occupied by the President and his wife.

For a time after her marriage to Alexander Sullivan Mrs. Sullivan was out of the newspaper business, but later resumed her editorial work.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, M. P., DEAD

Engineer and Ship Owner Succumbs to Heart Disease—Was Captured in the American Civil War.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Sir William Allan, the well-known marine engineer, ship owner, and member of Parliament for Gateshead since 1895, died to-day from heart disease.

The many American visitors to England whom Sir William Allan entertained will much regret the death of this genial member of the House of Commons. He missed no opportunity of showing kindness to a traveler from this country, and was never tired of recounting his adventures in the civil war, when, as chief engineer of a blockade runner, he was captured and placed in the Old Capitol Prison.

Sir William was a self-made man. He started life as a working engineer, and after a term in the Royal Navy entered the merchant service. After the American civil war he entered the employ of the Northeastern Marine Engineer Company, of which concern he was manager for fifteen years. Afterward he became connected with the Scotia Engine Works, at Sunderland and other large concerns, and at the time of his death was a wealthy man, Chairman of the Allan Line, and a Director of Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.

In the note about himself which he supplied the "Who's Who" for Sir William stated that he was born in Dundee in 1837, and was educated there, but that "the world has been my chief educator and men my books." Nevertheless he took a good deal of interest in literature, and himself published three volumes of poems. As his recreations in the note in "Who's Who" he gave "writing songs, smoking pipe."

Sir William was elected to represent Gateshead in the Liberal interest in the House of Commons in 1893, and had held the seat ever since. He was knighted in 1902. His death will make still another vacancy in the House of Commons, and will give the Tariff Reformers an opportunity to test sentiment regarding the fiscal question in the North of England.

DEATH OF GEORGE GISSING.

English Novelist Was Born in 1857—His Life a Long Struggle Against Poverty.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—George Gissing, the novelist, died from consumption to-day at St. Jean-de-Luz, in the Pyrenees.

He was born at Wakefield, England, Nov. 22, 1857.

George Gissing's name has become known in this country only during the last few years, although he had been a popular writer in England for a much longer time. Of late years he had become an extreme pessimist, as is clearly shown in his works. His power as a writer of tragic fiction was so great that he was recognized as a leader in this field.

Gissing's life was a struggle against poverty from his thirteenth year, when his father died, until he was recognized by the British public. He received a middle class education, but did not go to a university. Several years after he left school were spent in travel on the continent, where he gained a mastery over several languages and secured much material for his later writings. On his return from the continent Gissing became a school teacher, but was forced to give up the work because of ill-health.

When he began his literary career Gissing was so poor that he did not know where to find his next meal. For two years he fought against poverty, and then resolved that literature alone would not support him. He became a private tutor, but continued to write much.

In 1880 his first published novel, entitled "Workers in the Dawn," was printed. It did not at the time have a large sale, but it was reviewed favorably. Four years later "The Unclassed" appeared, and was an immediate success. "Demos," his next novel, gained him great praise, though bringing him little money. The book dealt with English Socialism. The work which was regarded as his best by the author was "The Nether World," which was published in 1889. It dealt with the lowest forms of London life.

Several more works of greater or less success were published up to 1901, when Gissing again found himself in financial difficulties. He tried to write something which would take, meanwhile supporting himself by selling his own collection of books to dealers. When he finished "New Grub Street," he parted with the manuscript for £150. The book sold well.

London furnished Gissing with much of his material. He went to the city once each week from his cottage at Epsom and rambled through the streets in search of characters and incidents. His one and only amusement was an occasional visit to the British Museum.

Gissing said of his own work: "If my stories are full of pessimism it is because my life is so. I write of what I know best."

NOTED PHILOLOGIST DEAD.

Dr. H. L. Thomas, Master of Twenty Languages, Dies at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—One of the famous characters of Washington, Dr. H. L. Thomas, the translator at the State Department, died early this morning, aged sixty-eight years.

He was a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a descendant of an old Dutch family. Early in life he developed a remarkable love of languages, so much so that he soon became an authority in several modern tongues. Entering the State Department in 1869, he mastered twenty different languages and acquired an international reputation as one of the ablest philologists of his times.

He could read all the languages spoken in Europe except Russian. The latter he said he had never been able to master, although he could make accurate and rapid translations from it if necessary. The others he knew so well that he rarely showed any hesitancy in reading and writing them, and in several he was an accomplished conversationalist.

Before coming to Washington Dr. Thomas was instructor in the family of S. F. B. Morse, and traveled around the world with the celebrated inventor.

Dr. Thomas knew as a basis for the modern languages, Latin and Greek, and, in addition, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Italian, German, French, Swedish, Spanish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch. He was regarded as an authority by linguists all over the world, who often sent him manuscripts for translation, and his opinions in philological matters were sought by many of the most learned teachers.

For many years he had been occupied in collecting a large library of books in all the known languages of the earth. His place in the State Department cannot be filled.

Dr. Thomas left one son, Dr. William S. Thomas of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, who was with his father at the time of his death. A brother, the Rev. Reed Thomas, lives in New York. The body will be taken to Poughkeepsie for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Calvin Augustus Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Calvin Augustus Smith died this morning at his home, on South Maple Avenue, East Orange, after an illness of two weeks. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Smith was born in Newfield, Me., and was one of the oldest steam railroad constructors in the country, having been engaged in that business for fifty-six years. He was awarded a diploma by the American Institute in 1859 for the best reclining car seat. He was once Superintendent for the Standard Oil Company, and was one of the charter members of the New York Railroad Club, and served as Secretary-Treasurer for several years. He was also at one time assistant editor of the Car Builders' Dictionary. He had charge of the construction of the big pipe line for the Standard Oil Company. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Floyd R. Smith of Brooklyn and Calvin Augustus Smith. His brother, Horace Gray Otis Smith of Jersey City, is ninety-five years old. Mr. Smith had lived in East Orange for fifteen years.

Gordon Trumbull.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—Gordon Trumbull, an artist of distinction, and brother of N. H. Clay Trumbull, who died recently in Philadelphia, died at his home in this city to-day.

It was in studies of fish that Mr. Trumbull achieved his reputation. He was a native of Stonington, this State, and was sixty-two years of age.

Mr. Trumbull's noted works were "Over the Fall," "A Plunge for Life," and "A Critical Moment." He was the illustrator of the work of his sister, Mrs. Annie T. Slosson, "The Chase, Hunters' Club," and was author of the work entitled "Game and Portraits of Birds." Mr. Trumbull leaves a widow.

Augustus Clifford Tower.

Augustus Clifford Tower, senior partner of the brokerage firm of Tower & Sherwood, and a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, Lawrence, Long Island, in his fifty-first year. He was born in Lexington, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1875. He was a member of the Union, University, Racquet, Tennis, and Harvard Clubs. He is survived by a widow. The funeral will be from the residence, 32 East Fifty-fourth Street, at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

Mrs. Alexander McDonald.

Mrs. Alexander McDonald, wife of Alexander McDonald of the Standard Oil Company, died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Mrs. McDonald, who was sixty years of age, was born in Cincinnati. She was of Pilgrim descent, her ancestors having come to this country in the Mayflower. She was a Miss Palmer before her marriage. She was interested in charitable works for many years, having been President of the Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Cincinnati, and also interested in the Sailors' Home in this city. Mrs. McDonald suffered from a stroke of apoplexy five years ago after the death of her daughter, an only child. Since that time she had traveled all over the world and appeared to have almost recovered from the effects. She is survived by her husband and two grandchildren.

Dr. Frederick S. Jewell.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 28.—Dr. Frederick S. Jewell, Professor of Philosophy and History at Grafton Hall

FINANCIAL.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

ISSUE OF $40,000,000 TWENTY-FIVE YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal payable Sept. 1, 1928. Interest March 1st and Sept. 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 and $5,000 each, bearing interest from September 1, 1903, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons. Registered bonds may be converted into coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

New York, December 24, 1903.

The undersigned offer, subject to sale, $40,000,000 of the above-described bonds at 99 and accrued interest. The subscription list will be opened on January 7, 1904. Preference to purchase will be given to the holders of the 5 per cent. notes of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company which mature on January 12, 1904. To such holders desiring to purchase a rebate of one-half per cent. will be made, interest on the two securities being adjusted.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. W. H. Newman, President of the Railway Company. Copies of the indenture and any further information that may be desired may be obtained on application.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
By James Stillman, President.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
By George F. Baker, President.

Applications may also be made to:
Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS, New York.
Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK.

December 24, 1903.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
City.

Gentlemen:

In respect to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company's Twenty-five Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The authorized issue of such bonds is limited to an aggregate of $50,000,000 at any one time outstanding. The bonds are payable September 1, 1928, and bear interest from September 1, 1903, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon the first day of March and the first day of September in each year, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under or by reason of any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county, or municipality therein.

The bonds are to be issued either as coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 or $5,000 each, or as registered bonds without coupons, of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, $50,000 or $100,000, or any other multiple of $5,000 that may be authorized by the Company. The coupon bonds may be registered as to principal and also may be exchanged for registered bonds, and the registered bonds without coupons may be exchanged for coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

All the bonds are issued under and subject to the provisions of an Indenture dated November 18, 1903, made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee. Such Indenture provides, among other things, that so long as any of said bonds are outstanding and unpaid, the Railway Company will not make any new mortgage upon its railroad without also thereby including therein every bond of this issue equally and ratably with every bond issued under and secured by any such mortgage, such covenant, however, not to prevent the renewal or extension of any existing mortgage.

Of such bonds $40,000,000 have been issued and sold to you and the proceeds thereof are to be applied to the reduction of the temporary indebtedness of the Company.

In order that you may know what securities have been acquired by this Company during the last four years for the purpose of extending its lines into new territory, or to obtain an interest in other companies which contribute valuable additional business, or which were necessary to protect existing traffic of this Company, the following list of such securities is submitted:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway	112,240 shares at $100 each,	$11,224,000
Lake Erie and Western Railroad:		
Common, 70,400		
Preferred, 56,300		
	126,700 shares at $100 each,	11,870,000
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company	48,705 shares at $100 each,	4,870,500
Lehigh Valley Railroad	114,000 shares at $50 each,	5,700,000
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad	60,000 shares at $50 each,	3,000,000
Terminal Railway of Buffalo	10,000 shares at $100 each,	1,000,000
Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Railway Company	30,000 shares at $100 each,	3,000,000
Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Coal Company	20,000 shares at $100 each,	2,000,000
Reading Company: First Preferred	121,300	
Second Preferred	279,800	
Common	150,000	
	551,100 shares at $50 each,	27,555,000
Total par value		$70,219,500
The cost of the above stocks was		50,290,000
The revenue therefrom during 1903 was		1,695,429

Respectfully yours,
W. H. NEWMAN,
President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED STOCK OF THE

Chicago & Alton Railway Co.

A large amount of the preferred stock of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company has been deposited with the undersigned, subject to an agreement, which may be seen at our office, authorizing the sale thereof on or before September 30, 1904, upon such terms and at such price as shall be approved by a preferred stockholders' committee, consisting of **Messrs. John A. Stewart, Edward H. Harriman and John J. Mitchell.** Holders of preferred stock of said company who desire to participate in any sale which may be made under said agreement are requested to promptly deposit their stock certificates, duly endorsed in blank, with the undersigned at their office, No. 52 William Street, New York City. **The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time.** Depositors of stock will receive transferable receipts of the undersigned entitling the holder to a pro rata share of the net proceeds of any sale, and, in case no sale is made on or before September 30, 1904, to the return of the deposited stock, without expense.

New York, December 29, 1903.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,
NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$3,214,621.93

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUFF, V.-Pres.	H. E. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.	ALBERT L. REASTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	Power M. Donald,	James Campbell,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. E. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. E. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Sanford,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Thomas McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HECHT & KALFUS has this day been dissolved. JONAS A. HECHT retires from the firm and PHILLIP L. KALFUS has the sole right to liquidate its affairs. (Signed) HECHT & KALFUS.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
26 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of Deposit bearing interest at special rates.

Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parish, V. Pres.
H. M. Gough, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1904.

WILLIAM M. B. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000. Deposits made on or before January 9 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

280 Fourth Avenue.
December 28th, 1903.

169th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000 payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1904.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1st, 1904.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

111TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited **January 1st** at the rate of **Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after **January 16th, 1904.**

Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1903, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1904.

Deposits made on or before January 9 will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1904.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Asst Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

205 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

76th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1903, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 Fifth Avenue, cor. 43d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending December 31, 1903, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 18, 1904. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 m. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 9TH will draw interest from JANUARY 1ST.

EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

111th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1903.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1904.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1903, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

W. H. B. TOWNE, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.,
No. 120 Broadway, New York, December 23d, 1903.

At a meeting held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and non-assenting stocks of the company be declared payable Jan. 11th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1903, and that the transfer books for preferred, assenting and non-assenting stocks be closed on December 31st, 1903, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on January 12th, 1904, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, December 23d, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, January 2d, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York City, December 22, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT., payable January 6, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, December 31, 1903. The transfer books will be opened for transfers at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, January 5, 1904.

GEORGE T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY,
25 Broad Street, New York, Dec. 22, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 29, 1903. Books will not be closed.

Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Dec. 29, 1903, and reopen Jan. 21, 1904.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

199TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Dec. 24, 1903.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1904.

Transfer books will remain closed from December 26, 1903, until January 4, 1904.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17th, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 M. on January 2, 1904.

Transfer books will be closed from January 2, 1904, at 12 M., until January 16, 1904, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK, Broadway and 38th Street.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1904.

Transfer books will close December 28th and reopen January 2d, 1904.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

120TH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 24, 1903.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. has been declared, payable January 2d, 1904.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

We offer for Sale

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
Due May 1, 2000, interest May and November, at 106 and interest.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
Main Line Extended First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
Due April 1, 1951, interest April and October, at 98 and interest.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
Illinois Division Mortgage 3½% Bonds,
Due July 1, 1949, interest January and July, at 93 and interest.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Division,
Due September 1, 1951, interest March and September.
Mortgage at the rate of less than $5,000 per mile, at 97½ and interest.

NEW YORK CITY TAX EXEMPT 3½% BONDS
Due 1953, interest May and November, at 101¼ and interest.

NEW YORK, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
Terminal Improvement 4% Bonds,
Due 1923, interest May and November,
Guaranteed principal and interest by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., at 101 and interest.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4% Bonds,
Due July 1, 1952, interest January and July, at 96 and interest.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.
General Mortgage 4% Bonds,
Due 1995, interest April and October, at 99 and interest.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds,
Due 1999, interest January and July, at 105 and interest.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds,
Due 1939, interest May and November, at 114 and interest.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Due 1917, interest January and July, at 124 and interest.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. OF ARIZONA
First Mortgage 6% Bonds,
Due 1909, interest January and July, at 105½ and interest.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,

29 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
10 POST-OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 1, 1904.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 1, 1904, and will be reopened January 16, 1904.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., December 23, 1903.

New York Mortgage and Security Company,
140 BROADWAY, N. Y.
December 17, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 4, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of December 21st inst., and reopened at ten o'clock on the morning of January 5th, 1904.

HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, December 10th, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 18th, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31st, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened on January 19th, 1904.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, December 10th, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 18th, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31st, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened on January 19th, 1904.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall Street.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

141ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%,) (free of tax,) out of the earnings of the current six months, payable January 2d, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1904.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 22nd, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until January 2nd, 1904.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Coupons due January the first, 1904, and prior to that date, from State of South Carolina 4½% Brown Bonds and 4½% Blue Bonds, will be paid at

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due January 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

Meriden, Conn., Dec. 23, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Coupons No. 2 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Dec. 15, 1903.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 14th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Dec. 31st, 1903. The Books for the transfer of the Common Capital Stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M. Dec. 31st, 1903, and reopen Jan. 15th, 1904.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New York, December 22d, 1903.

101st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **Five Per Cent.**, free of tax, payable on and after **January 2d, 1904.** The transfer books will be closed on December 24th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 2d, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due January 1, 1904, on the following bonds:
Mobile Division First Mortgage,
Macon & Northern Div. First Mortgage,
Ocean Steamship Company,
Middle Georgia & Atlantic Division,
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R. R. Co. 1st 5% Bonds,
will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1904, at the office of the Trust Company of America, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y., T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
of New York.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

77TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., (4%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1904, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1904, at 10:00 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 10, 1903.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened Jan. 4, 1904.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, next, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 24th, 1903.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1904, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 2nd, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1904. The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1903, and reopened January 16, 1904.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 24th, 1903.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904, until which time the transfer books will be closed. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1903.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1904, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1904. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
Atlantic Building,
49 & 51 Wall St., cor. of William.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed January 23d, 1904, and reopened February 8d, 1904.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secty.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1903.

A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1904.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 22, 1903.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security & Trust Co.

44-46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons Payable Jan. 2, 1904.

Arizona Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Ashland Water Works Co., Ashland, Ky.
Auburn Gas Co., Auburn, N. Y., 1st Mtge.
Blaine County, Idaho, Sch. Dist. No. 7.
Citizens' Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5%.
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk, 1st Mtge. 5%
City of Dallas, Texas.
City Water Co., of Maryville, Mo., 1st Mtge.
City Water Co., of Maryville, Mo., 2d Mtge.
City of Oregon, Mo., Water Works & El. Lgt. Bd.
City of Jamestown, No. Dakota.
City of Galveston, Texas.
City of Rome, Ga., 7s.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Equitable Ill'g Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding Mtge.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding Mtge.
Franklin County, North Carolina.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Indianapolis Water Co. General Mtge.
Indianapolis Water Co. Mtge. Gold Bonds.
Kootenai County, Idaho.
Lincoln Traction Co. Mtge. Gold Bonds.
New Orleans City & Lake 1st Mtge. 5%.
New Orleans City R. R. Gen. Mtge. 5%.
New Orleans Railways Co. Sinking Fund 4½%
Northport Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4½%.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge.
Paducah City Ry. Cons. 1st Mtge.
Peace River Phosphate Min'g Co. 1st Cons. Mtge.
Sharon & Newcastle Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Spring Valley Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5%
Tacoma Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge.
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge.
Terminal Warehouse Co. Debenture Mtge.
Town of Wayne, Steuben Co., New York.
Union Co., Oregon, School District, No. 46.
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 5%.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge.
Worcester & Connecticut Eastern 1st Mtge. 4½%.
Yakima, Wash., School District, No. 2.
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund.
Meade County, South Dakota.
City of Pullman, Washington.

Coupons Payable Jan. 14, 1904.

Wladikawkas Railway Co. 4%.

240TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET,

New York, December 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed from December 24th, 1903, until January 2d, 1904.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1904, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after January 1, 1904, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,** 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, December 28, 1903.

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 21st, 1903.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1904, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 23, 1903, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1903. Transfer books close December 31st, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
New York, December 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1903. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1903, and reopened January 16, 1904.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of Directors of said Company and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed December 31, 1903, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until January 13, 1904, at 10 A. M.

CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

December 11, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Monroe Bank" of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Bank, Number Ninety-seven Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, December 23, 1903.

WM. F. McLAUGHLIN, Cashier.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 2, 1903.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, corner of 83d Street, Tuesday, January, 12, 1904, from 4 to 5 P. M.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York City, December 23, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Rock Island Company, a corporation of New Jersey, will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.

W. B. LEEDS, President.

D. G. REID, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co. will be held at the office of the said Company, foot of East 138th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees of the said Company for the ensuing year.

JOHN V. RHOADES, Secretary.

VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 24th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Varick Bank of New York, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of said Bank, 200 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

A. H. DAY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CASSELLA COLOR COMPANY, for the election of Three Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 122 and 124 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, at 3 P. M.

R. A. SHAW, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BOWEN DECORATING AND PAINTING CO. for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the Company, No. 251 W. 125th St., on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, at 5 P. M.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1903.

An election for Five Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 630 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 12, 1904. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in this Bank TUESDAY, January 12, 1904, at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice to Stockholders.
New York, December 6, 1903.

To the Stockholders of the

New York Loan and Improvement Company:

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company will be held on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 302-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Four Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred ($1,432,300) Dollars, consisting of Fourteen Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-three (14,323) shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One Million Four Hundred and Six Thousand Four Hundred ($1,406,400) Dollars, consisting of Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-four (14,064) shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

C. T. BARNEY,
J. O. BAKER,
H. DIMOCK,
FRANCIS L. HILL,
A. H. BARNEY,
C. H. PAYNE,
JAMES R. MAY,
A Majority

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
119 BROADWAY (S. E. Corner of Maiden Lane.)
ENTRANCES ON B'WAY AND MAIDEN LANE
RECEIVES DEPOSITS FROM 9:00 A.M. TO 3:00 P. M. DAILY.
BANK WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY.
OFFICERS RECEIVE NO SALARIES.
SMALL EXPENSES AND STRICT ECONOMY ENABLE US TO PAY GOOD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST RATES.
PRESIDENT, LOUIS WINDMULLER.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
W. F. CARLTON. LEOPOLD STERN.
SECRETARY, MAURICE MAAS.
TRUSTEES:
C. C. Alling, Walter G. Kips,
Milton P. Bagg, J. M. Mossman,
Hiram A. Sibley, W. H. K. Gleeds,
C. P. Carlton, August Oppenheimer,
Rud. A. Oelsner, Hugo E. Roelker,
James W. Cobleigh, Joel S. de Selding,
Otis H. Carter, Leopold Stern,
Jos. M. Hart, James W. Stevenson,
R. W. Jones, Jr., Alvin S. Strasburger,
Chas. H. Funk, Henry Untermeyer.
Louis Windmuller.

Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.
CORNER BROADWAY & MAIDEN LANE
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York. Philadelphia.
5 Nassau St. 123 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue International Cheques, Commercial and Traveler's Credits available everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$4,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st Consol. Mtge. 6% Bds., 1946.
20 shs. German-American R. R. Title Guar. Co.
250 shs. California Oilfields, Ltd.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP IN LIQ.
$1,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1917.
$45 20 5 p. c. Coupon Scrip.
1 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co. Pfd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$10,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Sig. Fund Bds., Series "A," 1952, July, 1903, Coupons on.
$20,000 do do do.
25 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
5 shares Adirondack League Club.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Trading Co. Pfd.
25 shs. American Coal Products Co. common.
1 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Federal Trust Co. (of Newark, N. J.)

$250,000
New York City
3½% Gold Bonds
Tax Exempt
NOV. 1, 1953
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Farson, Leach & Co.
30 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Telephone, 2679 John. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, Rooms 906 and 907, 32 Liberty Street, 32 NEW YORK.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS' CORPORATION.
President
JOEL B. ERHARDT.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
Hon. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, A. S. KENNY, (formerly Paymaster General, U. S. Navy, retired.)
Secretary & Treasurer,
THOMAS PLUNKETT.
This Company will examine any account, and report thereon; examines real estate and personal property; inventories and appraises them when desired.
Reports of a restricted and superficial character, or certifying merely to the accuracy of computations will not be furnished by this Company.
Investigations will be strictly confidential. None of the Directors or officers of the Company will be aware of the examinations, or of reports made, except the President and the Expert Manager and his assistants.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

W. E. Woodend & Co.
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS N. Y. CONSOL'D STOCK EXCH.
Broad Exchange Bldg., 25 Broad St.
City Branches { 23 West 33d St., Hotel Endicott, 401 West 81st St., 415 Broadway, Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn.
NEWARK OFFICE, 800 BROAD ST.
Issue Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review.

FARM CROPS FOR THE YEAR.
Statistics of Their Acreage, Production, and Value for 1903.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Final returns to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture from regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the acreage, production, and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1903 to have been as follows:

Crops.	Acreage.	Production. Bushels.	Farm Value, Dec. 1, 1903.
Corn	93,091,000	2,244,176,000	4003,591,000
Winter wheat	32,510,510	380,567,000	293,342,000
Spring wheat	18,864,457	237,024,000	164,316,000
Oats	27,648,137	784,061,000	307,661,000
Barley	4,063,127	161,801,000	80,166,000
Rye	2,000,000	32,242,000	18,602,000
Buckwheat	1,004,000	15,243,000	8,000,000
Flaxseed	2,286,229	17,000,000	22,321,000
Potatoes	2,616,555	247,727,000	151,616,000
		Tons.	
Hay	59,000,000	61,000,000	552,000,000
		Pounds.	
Tobacco	14,097,725	815,972,000	58,314,000

Railroad Bond Coupons.

Coupon No. 8, due Jan. 1 from the first mortgage refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and Coupon No. 4, due Jan. 1 from the first mortgage refunding and terminal 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Fisk & Robinson, 28 Cedar Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Call money steady, 4½@6 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market highly pleased those who are "bulls upon prices," meaning that the speculative situation and the prolonged decline warrant a market advance irrespective of values. If there were any disposition to question the strength of the market the facts would not permit it. Of sixteen stocks which gave the market tone by their activity—each selling into the ten-thousand-share class—not one declined. Included in their number were the most substantial and representative properties of the list, so that one reproach against last week's improvement disappears with this week's resumption of it. But it remains true that the largest advances were among the specialties, whose persistent professional support gave the rise its start and character. Reality preferred rose over 3, and distinguished itself by its moderation compared with the electrics. Westinghouse advanced over 8, and General Electric over 5. The advance of 3½ for Colorado Fuel was of course a truer reflection of the market than the decline of 25 in the preferred. The former reflected improving opinion upon the financial readjustment, and the latter merely brought an artificial quotation into line with conditions. The volume of business was decidedly larger for both shares and bonds. Several mortgages were active and others were strong, but none were more conspicuous for both qualities than Wabash Bs.

There was a mixture of good and bad in the day's news, but even hardened optimists must look elsewhere for the motive of the day's business. The indifference to London's liberal selling was marked, and included indifference to London's greater attention to the war situation, which is conspicuously a secondary factor here. The engagement of $1,700,000 gold was in itself stimulating; but it is not suggestive of easing monetary conditions here without this uncertain help, while there are contra indications of undeniable weight. If Atchison and Lake Shore cannot borrow at 4 per cent., inferior borrowers must obviously pay more. It cannot be said of the money market so certainly as of the stock market that there is enough to go around. This applies to the time market rather than to the call money market, which is unusually easy for this week. The railway earnings were very mixed. Atchison, for instance, making a good report, and Wabash a bad one. To be sure, decreases in net should be regarded with the qualification that increases in gross still point to general activity in trade, even if railways are unable to secure their share of profit. But the fact remains that Wabash's net decreased in November twice as much as in the period since July, indicating progressive deterioration.

There was some talk of improving conditions in the iron trade, but it was not indicated in the classified statement of foreign trade for November. It showed scant traces of the hoped-for increase of exports of this commodity, but did reflect decrease of imports of those classes of imports of manufacturers' materials which pointed to prosperity through their consumption. An increase in imports of manufacturers' materials for eleven months of about a million monthly, and a decrease of $3,870,786 for the last month reported, is a contrast which speaks for itself. It is satisfactory to find imports of luxuries falling off as well, but it does not indicate continuance of that lavish expenditure which characterized the earlier months. Even now luxuries decrease by only one-third as much as manufacturers' materials. It would be a better sign if the proportions were reversed. But these considerations should not conceal the fact that the year's foreign commerce is wonderfully good, and best at its close.

The cotton market continues in a highly explosive condition, which seems to be precisely what is wanted by those working in it. The crop report marks a few million bushels off everything, as compared with November. Wheat loses twenty-odd millions of bushels, corn 60,000,000, oats 5,000,000. Hay gains 1,500,000 tons over last year, which means more than the figures show, for dried grass is inferior only to corn as a money maker for the farmer. The yields are all generous, indicating nothing of scarcity, but the expectation is modified precisely as the figures show, nevertheless. The three leading crops aggregate 3,065,000,000 bushels. This is 315,000,000 under last year, but it is also 736,000,000 over 1901 and 160,000,000 over 1900. If the figures afford no warrant for yesterday's advance there is no reason to mark the list down for this reason, either.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Manh. C. & St. L.	3½
American Ice pf.	6	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
American Sugar	½	N. Y. Central	2½
American Smelting	1	North American	1½
American Sugar pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
American Sugar pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
American Woolen	1	Penn. R. R.	¾
Atch. T. & S. F.	¾	People's Gas	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chesa. & O.	½	Pullman	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Ry. Steel Spring	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	3	Reading	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Rubber Goods pf.	6
Col. Southern	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. Southern 1st	½	Southern Railway	½
Consolidated Gas	1	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	½
Del. L. & W.	3	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Del. L. & W. pf.	½	St. Ry. M. & O.	½
Del. & Pr. D.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
General Electric	5	Texas & Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1½	Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Tol. St. L. & W.	½
Int. Pump	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
Long Island	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf. 50	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Twin City	½
Manhattan	½	Union Pacific	1½
Met. Securities	2½	U. S. Express	½
Met. St. Ry.	2½	U. S. Realty	1½
Minn. & St. L.	2	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Mo., K. & T.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Missouri Pacific	1½	Westinghouse	8½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Penna. & T. H. pf.	3
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	2	Union R. & P. pf.	1
Amalgamated Copper	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Canada Southern	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Chi. Fuel pf.	2½	West. Union	½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Detroit Union Ry.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	1	Pen. & East. 1st	1
Chi. Term. 2r. 4s	2½	Rich. & Dan. deb. 6s	1
Green Bay cons. A	1	sts.	1½
Green Bay deb. A	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1	Mont. Cent. 6s	1
Met. St. Ry. 4s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	4½
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
N. Y. Dock 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Penn. col. tr. 5½s	2
Con. Gas, Chi. 5s	1	Series B	2
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	3½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 28	700,745
To date this year	158,824,468
Corresponding date last year	186,611,101

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 28	$3,043,000
To date this year	$677,132,850
Corresponding date last year	$685,814,150

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Locomotive Co., preferred stock.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway on common and preferred stocks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Business Broadening.—Nearly twice as much business was transacted on the Stock Exchange yesterday as had been done the day before Christmas, and, instead of a continuation of the reactionary tendency which appeared at the close of that day, prices resumed the advance with very little hesitation and closed much above the final prices of last week. The buying movement seemed to have gathered strength over the holidays, and apparently yesterday's trading represented some increase in outside business, a better commission business being reported in various quarters. A large number of stocks were dealt in, and the concentration of business which has frequently been commented upon of late as an unfavorable feature of the market was much less in evidence. The list of sales included 48 stocks, the transactions in which exceeded 1,000 shares, and of these 10 were dealt in to an amount above 10,000 shares. This is a much better showing than that of most days last week and the week before, and seems as fair a ground for the conclusion that outside interest in the market is increasing, as was the previous condition for the opposite conclusion.

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Railroad Stocks Strong.—Yesterday's market was much less confined to specialties than last week's market. The electric stocks and a number of other high-priced industrials continued their advance, as did also the tractions, but the movement was not limited to these quarters, as it was largely on many recent days. After a rather quiet opening in most of them, the railroad issues began to share in the strength of the rest of the market and fared so well that the day's final prices for these stocks showed gains amounting to as much as several points. This showing was all the more satisfactory on account of the London selling, which was heavy enough to be an unfavorable factor, but which was so well taken that the advance in quotations was in few or no cases materially halted. Those who believe that any genuine upward movement must necessarily include the prominent railroad stocks, yesterday's market was more satisfactory than that on any recent day. It is hardly thought likely that investment buying would expend itself entirely upon high-priced industrials to the neglect of the railroad list, and therefore the suggestion of investment buying in anticipation of the January receipts was much less convincing last week than it was yesterday. Doubtless the general opinion that the market is still highly professional and to that extent artificial is still correct, but the absence of liquidation proves at least that even if not buying in large quantities, the public is not selling.

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London's transactions were practically all on the selling side and amounted probably to 35,000 shares. Fears in regard to the Far Eastern situation seem still to be the predominant motive in London's selling of American issues, considerations of this character being much more potent in London than they are here. Some of the issues which London sold most heavily, notably Union Pacific, were prominent among the stocks which advanced during the day, which helped to convince many that the market was really in a stronger position than it had appeared to be in the recent past.

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Profit Taking.—Early in the day, and again at the close, profit-taking orders in considerable volume were executed, but these sales exerted about as little influence as did the selling for foreign account. During the last half hour there was some recession from the day's best prices, but the reaction was no greater than seemed entirely natural after the upward movement which had been in progress from the opening. While admitting that the market is held well in hand by those who are responsible for the present movement in prices, many are still doubtful of the advance being maintained, and are therefore inclined to profit by such opportunities as were offered yesterday for converting paper gains into cash.

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St. Paul was one of the strongest stocks in the list, and occupied a more prominent place than it had for a long time. The predictions that the stock would advance sharply before the end of the year were strengthened considerably by the gain of 2½ points which resulted from the day's transactions, which amounted to about 80,000 shares. The close was only an eighth below the best of the day, and the ease with which the advance was recorded appeared to show that there was little disposition on the part of traders to operate against the advance. The character of the buying was such as to convince some, at least, that the interests dominant in the property were the ones responsible for the stock's strength, and it was a natural conclusion from this that the strength of St. Paul was a good omen for the list in general.

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Many Large Gains.—Gains of many points in some of the less active issues added to the interest of the day's movement, although indicating the market's strength much less forcibly than did the smaller gains in the more active issues. General Electric rose to 173, and after a two-point reaction showed a net gain of 3½ points. Even a better showing was made by Westinghouse, which closed at 176½, with a net gain of 3½ points, after having sold as high as 178. New York Air Brake and United States Express were other issues of this class that made gains of many points. The only large decline was that which occurred in Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred, which dropped 25 points from the last sale, which, however, was made so long ago that yesterday's decline was nothing more than the acceptance of the events which had occurred in the interval.

GOLD IMPORTS RESUMED.

Engagements of gold for import were resumed yesterday on a fairly large scale. Lazard Frères secured $1,000,000 gold in London for import to this city, the National City Bank $450,000, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. $350,000, making a total of $1,700,000. Other bankers were also engaged in the effort to secure gold, and there may be further engagements announced to-day. The decline of last week in the sterling exchange market, in conjunction with the lower price for gold in London, forcibly suggested the resumption of the movement of the precious metal to this country and the weakness of the exchange market at the opening yesterday served to facilitate the negotiations for additional gold imports. Sales of demand exchange were made as low as 4.8375, but from this low figure there was a sharp recovery to about 4.8418, brought about largely by buying to cover the gold engagements. Bankers were disinclined to express any opinion as to what extent the resumed gold import movement will go. The normal movement of exchange at this time would work against any long continuation of gold imports, but it is admitted that the present unusual conditions make predictions somewhat difficult. Some are of the opinion that London will not easily part with much more gold, and will again attempt to prevent large engagements by bringing about an advance in the London price of the metal.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE CO.

In view of the decision of the United States Circuit Court at Detroit confirming the sale of the property and assets of the Michigan Telephone Company to N. W. Harris, representing a bondholders' protective committee, for $4,100,000, Allen B. Forbes of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co. said yesterday:

"The income of the company, including toll service, for the past year was over $1,586,000 while in the hands of the receiver. The bonded debt of the company was $3,000,000, the floating indebtedness, in addition to the bonded debt, was about $2,782,000, and the capital stock was $5,000,000. Hence, by this sale, $7,782,000 debts and capital stock have been eliminated.

"The original cost of the property, exclusive of franchises and rights of way, has been over $11,000,000. During the receivership the property and service have been materially strengthened and improved. The purchase by Mr. Harris was made for the benefit of the bondholders, who are represented by a protective committee, and a plan of reorganization will shortly be formulated, which will put the company on a working basis and enable it still further to improve its service and increase its facilities in the State of Michigan."

Chicago and Alton Stock Proposition.

A large amount of preferred stock of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company has been deposited with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to an agreement authorizing its sale on or before Sept. 30 next, upon such terms and at such price as may be approved by a preferred stockholders' committee, consisting of John A. Stewart, Edward H. Harriman, and John J. Mitchell. Holders of preferred stock who desire to participate in any sale which may be made under this agreement may deposit their certificates with the bankers. They will receive transferable receipts entitling them to a pro rata share of the net proceeds of any sale, and in case no sale is made before Sept. 30 to the return of their stock without expense.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 13 shares of Butchers' and Drovers' Bank stock at 135, 31 shares Phenix Bank stock at 100, and 10 shares of Commerce at 200.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago during the past week, according to dispatches from that city, amounted to 3,146,827 bushels, a decrease of 184,429 bushels, and were 1,124,114 bushels smaller than the same week last year.

The Mercantile National Bank has made application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,000,000 additional capital stock.

According to Detroit dispatches the Lake Erie, Bowling Green and Napolean Railway Company has filed there a mortgage for $1,000,000 to the Union Trust Company of Detroit to cover an issue of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds.

Colorado Springs advices state that the gold production of Cripple Creek for the year 1903 amounts to $20,894,897, which is a shrinkage of about $2,000,000 from last year, owing to the strike.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that a marked falling off in live stock receipts was made last week, the arrivals being the lightest in six months.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Transactions were not large in the aggregate, but they included a larger number of different issues than is usual. Prices were firm to strong. General Asphalt preferred being a feature, with an advance of 3¾ points; American Railways and American Cement rose fractionally, while Lehigh Valley moved up easily 1¼ per cent. Marsden was lifted ⅝ to 4, the top price reached on this movement, while Philadelphia Company made a similar record at 40¾. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was in better demand in the forenoon, rising ⅜, but it failed to hold. The trading was largely preferential, commission houses having few orders in the market. Total sales, 28,155 shares; $62,100 bonds.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Am. Railways	44	43¾	44
400	Am. Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Alphleus Co.	40	40	40
200	Brook. Rapid Tr.	64½	64¼	64½
5	Cambria Iron	49¾	49¾	49¾
27	Cambria Steel	18	18	18
100	Catawissa, 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½
670	Cons. Lake Superior	3	3	3
400	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cons. Traction of N. J.	64¾	64¾	64¾
10	Electric Co. of Am.	2	2	2
500	Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	General Asphalt	10	10	10
165	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
5	Hunt. & Broadtop pf.	50½	50½	50½
20	Int. Smokeless Powder	13	13	13
24	Ins. Co. of N. America	34¾	34¾	34¾
267	Lehigh Valley R. R.	87¾	88	88
100	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
3,400	Marsden	3 15-16	4	3 15-16
1	Nesquehoning Val. R. R.	80½	80½	80½
1,445	Penn. R. R.	52½	52½	52½
75	Phila. Traction	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Phila. Electric	6	6	6
850	Phila. Co.	40¾	40	40¾
3,180	Phila. Rap. Tr.	3	2 15-16	3
3,625	Reading	52 9-16	52 7-16	52 9-16
100	Rock Island	34½	34½	34½
40	Susquehanna Steel	¾	¾	¾
100	Tennessee C. & I.	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Texas & Pacific	26½	26½	26½
100	United Gas Imp.	87¾	87¾	87¾
345	Union Traction	45	45	45¾
100	U. S. Steel	11¾	10¾	11¾
2,020	U. S. Steel pf.	67¾	66¾	67¾
1,000	Wharton	30½	30½	30½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—The following were the transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing com.	25½	24½	24½
200	Brewing pf.	81	81	81
40	Pittsburgh pf.	88	88	88
340	Mfrs. Light & Heat	50½	50	50½
50	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ohio Fuel	24½	24½	24½
50	Peoples Passenger	192	192	192
10	Phila. Co. com.	40½	40½	40½
900	Pitts. Coal pf.	80½	80	80½
150	U. S. Steel com.	11	10¾	10¾
800	U. S. Steel pf.	67½	66¾	66¾
100	West. Air Brake	135	135	135
2,070	Electric	25	24	24½
	BONDS.			
$4,000	Brewing 6s	115½	115½	115½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 5@5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5¼ per cent. for four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rated 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $110,671,973; balances, $7,007,884; United States Sub-Treasury daily balance, $24,847,

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.81¾ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.84; cables, $4.84⅝. Commercial bills were at $4.80@$4.80¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ and 5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94⅝@94 11-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 90c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½@; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—20c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for year-end requirements. Discounts were easy.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were occupied with the settlement, and trading was under the influence of the holidays, there being a disinclination to resume active business until 1904 is fairly started. Argentine rails, as an exception, were buoyant. The general tone was dull, owing to the uncertainty regarding the Far Eastern situation. Consols were easier.

Americans opened steady and quiet, while awaiting the receipt of New York's opening prices, when they hardened, and closed quiet. Japanese wavered and drooped.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols, for the account, 88; Anaconda, 9⅝; Atchison, 70; Atchison preferred, 96½; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¾; Canadian Pacific, 128½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160; Denver, 10¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 31¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 30¾; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville and Nashville, 112; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; New York Central, 129¾; Norfolk and Western, 59¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22¾; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 8⅝; Reading, 33½; Reading first preferred, 81; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 22; Southern Railway preferred, 80¾; Southern Pacific, 89¾; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 67¾; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 39¾.

Bar silver steady at 25 13-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £51,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36; Lisbon, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened stronger on more reassuring advices from the Far East. There was a reaction later, internationals and industrials becoming heavy. At the close stocks were feeble.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 42½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was light.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 14,000,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 4,440,000 marks, other securities increased 55,960,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 62,880,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The easy tone which characterized the money market last week has given way to a firmer one.

Call loans, 6@6% per cent. Time loans collateral, 5½@5¾ per cent. Time loans mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 18 2-3c. discount. Clearings, $14,444,806. Balances, $910,634. The foreign exchange market is weak. Sterling rates have been reduced.

Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.85	
Sterling	4.84½	4.81
Commercial		4.80
Francs	5.15¾	5.20¾
Reichsmarks	95⅝	94⅝
Guilders	40⅜	40⅛

Stocks were strong, almost buoyant, and active. Amalgamated, Sugar, Copper Range, the steels, General Electric and American Telephone were the most active stocks. All of these were strong. American woolen preferred met with some demand and advanced to 93. Several thousands of Edison Electric rights were bought. Shannon was the most active of the cheaper coppers.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Atchison	67¾	67¾	67¾
25	Boston Elevated	144¾	144¾	144¾
1	Boston & Albany	245	245	245
10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	141	141	141
5	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	121	121	121
204	Pittsburg pf.	136	136	136
1	Mass. Electric	15	15	15
85	Maine Elec. pf.	70	70	70
10	N. Y. Central	129	129	129
224	Mex. N. C. & S.	19¾	19¾	19¾
25	Pennsylvania	59¾	59¾	59¾
857	Union Pacific	78¾	78¾	78¾
11	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90
75	West End	110	109¾	110
	TELEPHONES.			
1,420	American	127¾	126¾	127¾
300	Madison	1¾	1¾	1¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
212	Am. Press Service	5¾	5 1-16	5¾
25	Am. Press Service pf.	25	25	25
855	Am. Sugar	127¾	126¾	127¾
50	Am. Sugar pf.	125	125	125¾
100	Am. Woolen	25¾	25	25
10	Am. Woolen pf.	92	87½	92
4,727	Edison	67	67	67
120	Dominion Iron & Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾
62	Edison	227	227	227
1	Edison rights	2¾	2¾	2
10	Gen. Ry. & Elec. pf.	72	72	72
257	General Electric	171½	171¾	171¾
100	Mass. Gas	39¾	39¾	39¾
260	Mass. Gas pf.	93	93	93
60	Pullman	215	217	217
2	Rees Buttenhole	5¾	5¾	5¾
875	United Fruit	101	101	101
50	U. S. Shoe Mach. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾
170	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
917	U. S. Steel pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
350	Westinghouse	85¾	87¾	87¾
	MINING.			
100	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,500	Amalgamated	48¾	48¾	48¾
200	Bingham	28¾	28¾	28¾
300	Bonanza	3	3	3
5	Calumet & Hecla	485	485	485
100	Centennial	19	19	19
1,200	Copper Range	77½	76¾	76¾
2,100	Copper Queen	84¾	84¾	84¾
100	Daly-West	21	21	21
250	Dominion Coal	77¾	77¾	77¾
400	Franklin	7	7	7
100	Isle Royale	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Michigan	5	5	5
50	Mohawk	57¾	57¾	57¾
110	Osceola	85¾	85	85¾
100	Parrott	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Quincy	113	113	113
1,725	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾
70	Trinity	14	14	14
600	U. S. Coal & Oil	7	7	7
305	United States	15¾	14¾	14¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday trading was only moderately active. The strength and activity on the board have not been reflected to any marked degree in the curb market, but seem rather to have had the opposite effect. Movements in price of more than passing interest were confined to one issue, Seaboard Air Line, Northern Securities, on about one-half the amount of trading in the four days of last week, closed ¼ off. Greene Consolidated Copper showed large totals in sales, nearly 10,000 shares selling. Notwithstanding this heavy trading, the price remained within a range of a half of a point, and the close, 11½, showed an advance of ¼. British Columbia Copper was active, and on the transfer of about 1,200 shares made a gain of ⅝.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues drew the most attention, owing to their weakness. On what appeared to be good selling a sharp break occurred, the common selling as low as 10⅜ and the preferred 21⅝. The price reached by the common is a new low record for the year, the previous mark being 10⅝, touched during the early part of last October. No news explaining the cause of the decline could be had, and there were not even any rumors.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410..	American Can pf	83½	81½	81½
1,400..	British Columbia Cop	4	3¾	4
300..	California Copper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300..	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	5-16	5-16
600..	Con. Lake Sup. pf	3	2¾	2¾
200..	Consolidated Refining	6½	6½	6½
200..	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
200..	Elec. Lead Reduction	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,700..	Greene Con. Copper	11¾	11	11½
1,000..	Greene Con. Meadows	*24½	24	24½
300..	Havana Tobacco	23¾	22¾	22¾
65..	International Salt	11	11	11
100..	Kitchener Mining	*14	14	14
250..	Light, Heat & Power	30⅜	29½	30⅛
200..	Manhattan Transit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200..	N. Y. Transportation	5¾	5¾	5¾
200..	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	4½	4	4
1,200..	Northern Securities	89½	89	89¼
6..	Otis Elevator pf	81	81	81
1,900..	Seaboard Air Line	13	10⅜	11
1,150..	Seaboard Air Line pf	23½	21⅝	21½
1..	Standard Oil	*675	675	675
400..	Tide Water Company	6	5	5
200..	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
100..	U.S. Realty pf. ctfs. w.i.	30½	29½	29½
300..	White Knob Copper	2¾	2½	2½
1..	Worthington Pump pf	107	107	107

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..	N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103	103	103

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	47	50	46	50
American Can	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞
American Can pf	83	83	81½	81⅝
American Chicle	75	80	75	80
American Coal	79½	81	79½	81
American Dc Forest				
American Malting Co	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
American Malting Co. pf	35	37	35	37
American Motive Power				
American Surety	158	162½	158	162½
American Typefounders	25	25	25	25
American Typefounders pf	87	92	85½	92
American Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
American Writing Paper pf	10½	11	10½	11
Amer. Writing Paper bds	68½	70	68½	69
Automatic Heating pf	80	93	80	93
Bamberger De Lamar	2½	3	2½	3
Borden's Cond. Milk	118¾	119¾	116½	118¾
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106½	108	107	108
Butt. & Susq. R. R. pf			86	86
British Columbia Copper	3⅞	4¼	3⅝	3¾
California Copper	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Camden Land Co	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	6	8	5	8
Casein Co. of Amer. pf		80		80
Central Fireworks	11	20	11	20
Central Fireworks pf	65	85	65	85
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf	8½	10	8½	10
Centrl Foundry 6s	80	85	80	85
Chesapeake Tran. 5s			92	92
Cons. Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Cons. Lake Superior	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior pf	2¾	3¼	2	3
Cons. Refrigerating	1½	2	1½	2
Cons. Rubber Tire	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cons. Rubber Tire pf	3	4	3	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 6s	11	12½	11	12
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3	5	3	5
Cuba Company		$20,000		$50,000
Cuba Cr. R. pf		40		40
Cuba R. R. 6s		90		90
Cuban 5s of 1896	83	90	80	90
Detroit Edison	39	42	39	40
Detroit & Mackinac pf	80	85	80	85
Dominion Securities	6	8	6	8
Eastern S. S	22½	25	22½	25
E. W. Bliss	140	150½	140	150½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	140	140	140
Electric Boat	15	25	18	23
Electric Boat pf	40	50	45	52
Electric Lead Reduction	1	1¼	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	1	2	1	2
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	8	10	8	10
Electro-Pneumatic		⅝		⅝
Empire Realty		10		10
Empire Steel pf		48		48
Erie Coal	49		48	
Gold Hill Copper		5-16		5-16
Greene Con. Copper	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
Guggenheim Exp. 50% paid	95	103	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	24	28	24	28
Hess, Meek Knicker				
Hoboken Ter. Co. receipts	14	18	14	16
Hall Signal	65	80	65	80
Havana Tobacco	23	24	22½	25
Havana Tobacco pf	31	33	31	33
Havana Tobacco 4s		80		80
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	93	90	93
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	93	90	93
Houston Oil	5¾	6	5¾	6
Houston Oil pf	10	25	15	30
Houston Oil 6s	90	95	90½	93
Inter. Nickel Transit	31	32	31	32
Inter. Mer. Marine		5	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19½	20	19½	20
Int. Mer. Marine 6½s	97½	100	97½	100
International Salt	11	12½	11	11¾
International Salt 5s	37	38	37	38
Int. Silver 1st 6s	37	65½	37	65½
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		90		90
Internat. Silver pf		95		95
International Silver pf	24	25	24	25
Iron Steamboat, new	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Kitchener Mining		14		14
Lackawaxen Realty, paid	60	61	60	61
Lackawaxen Steel, full paid	70	75	70	75
Lanston Monotype	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Light, Fuel & Power	28	28½	27½	28½
Maine Steamship	70	75	70	75
Manhattan Beach pf	14	15	14	15
Manhattan Transit	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Marconi W. T. Co. of Can		5		5
Marconi W. T. of Am		4½		4½
Marconi W. T. of Am. pf	25	30	30	35
Marconi W. T. of Am. 5s	65	70		65
Mer. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	6	8	6	8
Mont. & Boat. Copper	11-16	13-16	11-16	13-16
Nat. Surety	96	100	95	100
N. Y. Phonograph	6	8	6	8
N. Y. & G. E. L. & P	39	40	39	40
N. Y. & G. E. L. & P. pf	92	93	92	93
N. Y. Transportation	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
North Am. L. & Pulp	4	4½	4	4½
Northern Securities	89	89¾	89	89¾
Otis Elevator	39	39½	39	39½
Otis Elevator pf	79	80	79	80
Otis Elevator 5s		93		93
Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf	1½	3	1½	3
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1½	3	1½	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans		45		45
Royal Baking Powder	119	120	119	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	103½	106½	103½	106½
Royal Gorge Reclamation	1	1½	1	1½
Safety Car Heating	178	185	178	183
Seaboard Air Line	10½	10⅝	12½	12½
Seaboard Air Line pf	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
Peninsula Mining		5		5
Simpson-Crawford	80	90	80	90
Simpson-Crawford 6s		80		80
South Elberon Land 5s		85		85
Standard Coupler	28½	32	28½	32
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	3	4	3	4
Standard Milling pf	16	18½	16	18½
Standard Milling 5s	68	71½	68	71½
Standard Oil	675	680	670	675
Storage Power		¾		¾
Tennessee Copper	28	29	28	29
Tonopah Mining of Nev	5½	6	6	6⅜
Trenton Potteries	10½	11	9½	10½
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries 6s	73½	75	73½	75
Union Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Typewriter	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	106	104½	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	104	102	105
United Bor Board	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
United Bor Board pf	19½	21	20	21
United Copper		11		11
United Copper pf		75		78
United Lumber 1st 6s	20	30	20	30
U. S. Cotton Duck	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
U. S. Light & Heat		5		5
U. S. Shipbuilding		1		1
U. S. Shipbuilding pf		5		5
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	13	15		15
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, ctfs. of dep		11		11
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	102½	103½	102¾	103
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D	102½	103½	102¾	103½
Universal Tobacco		2		2
Universal Tobacco pf		5		5
Virginia Carolina Chem. 6s	85	90	85	90
Virginia Smelting pf	20	30	20	30
White Knob Copper	2½	3	2½	2¾
White Knob Copper 6s	110		110	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	245	240	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	108	107	108
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d 5s	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	103½	106	103½	106
Brooklyn, B. & N. Y. R. R	30	35	30	35
Brooklyn City Railroad	338	340	338	340
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	77¾	78	77¾	78
Central Crosstown R. R.	210	220	210	220
Central Traction of N. J	90	91	90	91
Coney Island & Brooklyn	105	106	105	107
Coney Island & Brooklyn 1st 5s	107	108	107	108
Coney Island & Brooklyn 2d 5s	103½	106	103½	106
Eighth Av. R. R. & N. Av. 1st 5s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Ft. W. & R. G. R. R. pf	90	95	90	95
Grand Rapids Ry. pf	88	90	88	90
Grand Rapids Ry. 5s	78	80	78	80
Grand St. Ferry	70	73	70	73
Houston City St. Ry	15	20	15	20
Interborough Rapid Transit	139	139½	139	139½
Lake Shore Elevated	20	25	20	25
Lake Shore Elevated pf	70	75	70	75
Lake Shore Elevated 5s	10½	11	10½	11

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Dec. 28, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,620..	Amal. Copper	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
2,900..	Am. Car & Fdy	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
770..	Am. Ice	9¾	9¾	9¼	9
1,230..	Am. Ice pf	80	80	80	80
160..	Am. Locomotive	50	50	50	50
310..	Am. Smelting	50½	50½	50	50¼
3,800..	Am. Sugar	127	127½	124½	124½
4,900..	Am. T. & S. F	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
130..	Am. T. & S. F. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
3,210..	Balt. & Ohio	97	97¾	96¾	97¾
21,100..	Brook. R. T	58	58¾	56	56¾
450..	Can. Pacific	119	120¾	119	120¾
170..	Ches. & Ohio	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
80..	Chi. & Alton	35	35	35	35
80..	Chi. Gt. West	16	16	15¾	16
13,140..	C., M. & St. P	143¾	144¾	143¾	144¾
780..	Col. Fuel & I	37½	37½	37½	37½
130..	Col. Southern	29¾	30	29¾	29¾
5,770..	Erie	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
10..	Erie 1st pf	69	69	69	69
150..	Ill. Central	129¾	131¾	129¾	131¾
1,040..	Lonsky & Nash	128	128	127	127
1,070..	Manhattan	144¾	145	143¾	144¾
540..	Met. Street Ry	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾
100..	Mex. Central	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30..	Mo., K. & T	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
100..	Mo., K. & T. pf	40¾	40¾	40	40¾
6,000..	Mo. Pacific	94¾	95¾	94¾	95½
730..	N. Y. Central	119¾	121¾	119¾	121¾
810..	N. Y. O. & W	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
110..	Nor. & W. pf	87	87	87	87
9,350..	Pennsylvania	118½	119¾	118½	119¾
660..	People's Gas	93	93¾	92¾	93¾
15,250..	Reading	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
10..	Rep. Steel	16	16	16	16
100..	Rep. Steel pf	40½	40½	40½	40½
5,950..	Rock Island	23½	24¼	23½	24¼
10..	Rock Island pf	60½	60½	60½	60½
3,620..	Southern Pacific	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
200..	Southern Ry	21¾	22	21¾	22
200..	Southern Ry. pf	78½	79	78½	79
1,820..	Tenn. C. & I	57½	58¾	57½	57¾
150..	Texas Pacific	29¾	30	29¾	30
10,850..	Union Pacific	107½	108¾	107½	108¾
110..	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50..	U. S. Leather pf	76½	77¾	76½	77¾
2,170..	U. S. Steel	31¾	32	31¾	32
50,510..	U. S. Steel pf	55¾	57¼	55¾	57¼
10..	Va.-Car. Chem	20½	20½	20½	20½
130..	Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,100..	Wabash pf	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾

156,950			BONDS.		
$5,000..	Consol. Tob. 4s	57¾	57¾	57½	57½
10,000..	Erie con. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
$15,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¾	107	K. & D. M.		
2s, r., 1930	108½	107	pf	40	50
2s, r., 1918	107½	108½	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	48	50
2s, r., 1936	107½	108	Lac. Gas	90	100
2s, 1916	100½		L. & W.		
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¾	pf	93	100
4s, r., 1907	111½	111¾	Manh. Beach	6	10
4s, r., 1925	132¾	134¾	Md. C. pf	80	
4s, c., 1925	132¾	134¾	Mex. Nat.		
4s, r., 1904	101¼		Mex. Cent.	16½	19
4s, c., 1904	101¼		M. & St. L.		
D. C. 3.65s	120		pf	50	85
			Mich. Cent.	130	
			M. & St. L.		
Ala. & Sus.	220		pf	90	100
Allis-Chalm.	7	9¼	N. Y. & N. H.	200	210
Allis-Ch. pf	30	40	N. Y. & Har.	240	245
A. C. pf. ctfs.	2¼	2½	Nat. Bis. pf	78	83
Am. Dial	185	210	Nat. Lead	50¾	53¼
Am. D. Tal	24		Nat. Lead pf		
Am. G. Tw	6	10	N. R. R. of	36¾	37¼
Am. L. Co	20	30	N. R. R. of pf		
Am. L. Co. pf	60	70	N. Cent. Co.	43	48
A. M. Co. pf	16	17	N. Cent. Co. pf		
Am. Snuff	97½	105¾	N. Y. C. &		
Am. St. F	30	40	N. Y. C. & pf	86	110
A. T. & S. F	80	82	N. Y. C. &		
A. T. & S. F. pf	93½	93¾	St. L. &	27	29
Am. Tob. pf	130	140	St. L. & pf		
A. W. Dr. pf	17	19	St. L. 1st pf	102	110
Ann Arbor	24	27	N. Y. D. Co.	15	20
Ann A. pf	54	57	N. Y. D. Co.		
A. M. 1st pf	92	98	pf	41	50
Atl. C. L.	100		N. Y. L. &		
Atl. C. L. pf	105		W.	131	136
B. Un. Gas	215	225	N. Y. & N.	147	152
Brunsw. City	5¼	6	Nor. & W.	85	89
B. R. & P.	121	127	Nor. & W. pf	85	89
B. R. & P. pf			Ont. Mining	4	5
B. & O.	146	150	P. C. 1st pf	90	110
B. & O. pf	78	81	P. C. 2d pf	20½	40
Butterick Co.	47	51	Peo. & East.	20	22
C. & O.	33	34	Pere Marq.	80	83½
C. & O. pf			Pere M. pf		75
Chi. & Alton	118½	124	P. C. C. &		
Chi. Gt. W.	16	17	St. L.	95	98
Chi. Gt. W. pf	86½	87	P. C. C. &		
Chi. Gt. W.			St. L. pf	175	
deb.	85	85¼	P. P. W. &		
C. F. I. &			P. P. W. &		
C. & Ore.	142	149	pf	175	
Chi. U. Tr.	5¾	6¼	R. & G. Sec.		
C. C. C. &			Ill. C. stk.		
St. L.	110	115	ctfs.	83	90
C. C. C. & W.	68	70	R. F. S. &	20½	22½
C. L. & W.			Rdg. 1st pf.	76¾	77¾
C. L. & W.			Rdg. 2d pf.	60¾	61
pf	75	78	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Cleve. & P.	170		R. W. & O.	35	37
Com. Cable	160		R. W. & O. pf	94	96
Consol. Coal	60	80	St. J. & G. I.		
C. Con. Coal	65	68¾	1st pf.	38	40
D. & R. G.	20¾	21¾	St. J. & G. I.		
D. & R. G.			2d pf.	15	17
D. & S. W.			St. L. & S.		
D. & S. W.			1st pf.	60	65
pf	99	120	St. L. & S.		
D. Sec. South.	5¾	6¼	F. R. 1st		
D. S. S. &			pf. ctfs.	125	150
A.	7¾	8¼	St. L. & S. F.		
Ev. & T. H.	55	60	R. 2d pf.	60	65¼
Ft. W. & D.			St. L. & S. F.		
City	50	60	R. 2d pf. ctfs.	77	85¾
Gen. Chem.	93	100	St. L. S. W.	7	9
G. C. Co. pf.	93	100	St. L. S. W.		
G. & S. F.	110	200	pf	37	39
Gt. Nor. pf.	210	200	Southern		
Hamilton Br.	50		Pac. Co.	63	64
Ill. C. 1	103		Southern		
I. P. Co. pf	63	64	Ry. pf	21¾	22
Int. Power	45	50	Sou. Ry.		
I. & G. N.	70	72	Mob. pf	70	73
I. & G. N. pf	95	98	Sugar	127	128
Iowa C. pf	38	40	Syracuse Lt.	40	
Joliet & Chi.	175		Syracuse Lt.		
Kan. & M.	23	31	pf	87	90
K. & M.			Tenn. C. & I.	23	24
pf	15	25	T. C. & I. rts.	2	2¼
K. & M.	10	20	T. P. & B.	21¾	22
pf		35	T. P. & B. pf	54	56
			T. St. L. & K. C.	4	6
			T. St. L. & K. C. pf	17	20
			Tol. & O. C.	50	60
			Tol. St. L. & W.	21¾	22
			Tol. St. L. & W. pf	50	55
			Twin City	110	111
			Union Bag	7	8
			Union Bag pf	70	75
			U. P. D. & G.	4	5
			U. P. D. & G. pf	15	17
			U. Rys. Inv.	11	13
			U. Rys. Inv. pf	210	215
			U. S. Ex.	2	3
			U. S. Ex. pf	40	49
			U. S. Rub.	2	3
			U. S. Rub. pf	15	25¼
			Va.-Car. Chem.	20½	20½
			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	87½	87¾
			Wabash	20½	20½
			Wabash pf	37¾	37¾
			W. & L. E.	35	35¼
			W. & L. E. 1st pf		
			W. & L. E. 2d pf		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,909	1,845	1,845
3d week Dec	$205,960	$185,100	$176,450
From July 1	8,607,545	4,402,973	8,824,897
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week Dec	2,400	2,304	
From July 1	84,720	85,980	
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Dec	147,687	193,184	121,227
From July 1	4,100,400	3,726,560	3,763,872
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	856	847	847
2d week Dec	88,621	89,667	70,192
From July 1	3,668,583	3,466,274	3,248,527
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
3d week Dec	124,643	120,947	119,501
From July 1	4,120,060	3,669,563	3,700,398
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Dec	76,067	75,940	66,704
From Jan. 1	4,255,969	3,837,464	3,142,094
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	974	974	874
3d week Dec	46,023	47,494	47,575
From July 1	1,925,240	1,859,127	
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,098	4,062	4,062
3d week Dec	643,027	652,436	530,822
From July 1	17,758,935	15,780,214	14,499,255
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Dec	113,547	110,199	108,541
From July 1	3,994,206	2,876,780	2,609,099
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,146	1,006	887
3d week Dec	129,124	116,577	110,658
From July 1	3,983,408	3,171,685	3,030,977
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	510
3d week Dec	40,629	30,689	30,722
From July 1	1,136,239	1,190,692	1,212,913
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,079	2,026	2,324
3d week Dec	718,770	696,960	525,256
From July 1	19,662,312	16,562,013	16,458,339
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,097	2,098	2,126
3d week Dec	174,317	417,643	367,105
From Jan. 1	24,350,158	20,941,349	

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	643
3d week Dec	59,462	61,023	62,294
From July 1	1,838,796	1,813,486	1,764,701
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,409	1,418	1,355
3d week Dec	133,708	112,901	194,687
From July 1	3,926,660	3,944,009	
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	137	137	137
3d week Dec	11,011	10,275	
From July 1	276,051	280,009	
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,758	2,562	2,480
3d week Dec	261,153	297,883	253,124
From July 1	9,142,960	9,254,535	8,508,190
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	919	874	874
3d week Dec	132,481	121,545	
From July 1	3,633,371	3,383,091	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec	10,126	9,372	11,328
From July 1	226,202	232,820	284,482
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,130	7,128	6,681
3d week Dec	360,359	369,611	294,045
From July 1	21,067,402	20,307,826	19,171,956
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Dec	22,513	13,587	
From July 1	826,948	311,794	
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for November—			
Gross earnings	8,249,287	5,048,192	5,480,578
Op. expenses	5,579,295	3,132,273	3,950,350
Net earnings	2,760,162	2,515,812	2,429,228
Taxes and rentals	196,200	184,567	161,750
Total income	2,552,805	2,331,246	2,227,469
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	39,776,884	26,156,186	25,847,804
Op. expenses	27,170,553	15,561,956	14,380,057
Net earnings	12,579,061	10,503,229	11,161,247
Taxes and rentals	905,126	930,978	842,178
Total income	11,473,936	9,572,256	10,319,446
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—			
Gross earnings	643,179	694,810	620,106
Op. expenses	374,510	304,443	393,799
Net earnings	269,261	230,367	226,306
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,529,939	3,197,025	2,985,009
Op. expenses	1,802,463	1,758,560	1,631,042
Net earnings	1,638,476	1,438,466	1,504,567
CENTRAL GEORGIA for November—			
Gross earnings	833,765	701,923	751,408
Op. exp. and tax	511,747	544,183	515,106
Net earnings	321,799	247,745	236,290
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,996,166	3,852,904	3,396,807
Op. exp. and tax	3,062,261	2,951,829	2,284,226
Net earnings	934,088	1,160,675	1,041,782
PERE MARQUETTE for November—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	620,740	903,430	28,310
Expenses	580,254	672,176	91,916
Surplus	40,486	231,254	31,927
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	10,497,992	9,997,872	500,104
Expenses	7,294,977	7,211,887	3,763,872
Surplus	3,233,005	2,455,987	777,018
*Decrease.			
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	771,412	709,162	62,240
Op. expenses	460,010

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles

insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its examination of instruments is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of liens, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
188 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate, netting 4½ and 4% at all times for sale. Absolute security obtained and all care avoided by investors.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $4,000,000
67 LIBERTY STREET.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

See Investment Gain visitation, Westchester, and Bronx Avenues, Charlotte, 765 East 171st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Private sale of city residences. Choice plots for sale in the catalogue. Gilbert & Wade, 56 Broad Building, N.Y.

Choice lots for sale, with house and barn, in Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, and Irvington. Apply to owner, ALICE Cornell, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Borough Manhattan renting and collecting; rents our specialty; careful management brings prompt returns; security. Samuel Jones & Co., 287 5th Ave.

Will buy flats or tenements for cash, 110th to 155th; Forest, Melrose, Lexington.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—FULL PARTICULARS OF ANY GOOD DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY YOU WISH TO SELL OR RENT. RULAND & WETMORE CO., 5 PINE-ST.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.,
EIGHT DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL.
First-Class Service.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of two to three rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates. Dinners, with service unsurpassed, also and Table d'hote breakfasts; music. Palm Garden. Dinners served after the theatre supper's. Restaurant cards at all hours. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Telephone, 1274 38th St.

The Brayton.
New Mid-Class Fireproof Family Hotel
Cor. Madison Ave. & 27th St.
Select Location. Rooms and Beds.
Rooms for transients, single or en suite with private baths. Restaurant unsurpassed for excellence of cuisine and service; prices moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,

Six story stores 22d St. Elegant rooms and bath; perfect light; fine location; warranted; exclusive and modern; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Edward S. Ely & Co., 31 Liberty St. and 37 West 30th St.

"STUYVESANT."
21 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 11TH ST.
Sterling Investment Part: suites newly and nicely painted and kept; elevator, telephone, electric lighting; all rooms connected; rents $300 to $1,200. Apply on premises, No. 14 BIBLE HOUSE, Astor Place.

"TREVYLLIAN."
NOS. 136-140 EAST 17TH ST.,
Between 3d and 4th Aves.
Suites 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting; telephones; rents $300 to $1,200.
APPLY E. FOLSOM, No. 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON
320 W. 51st. 324 W. 51st.
Beautiful modern apartments, six and eight all-light rooms, with electric light, elevator, &c. Apply at Janitor Wilson, 320 51st Av.

CLEMENT COURT.
Handsome apartments 6-7 rooms, every improvement. Moderate rents. Office, 1,426 Madison Av., 98th.

Apartment to let, Fourth floor, seven large rooms, all improvements, including sanitary, steam, electric lights, burglar alarm; rent $100 per year. Inquire on premises, 61 West 116th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

HOTEL GALLATIN
70 & 72 W. 45th St.
A modern, homelike Hotel, every requirement for the comfort and convenience of guests. Elegant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without meals. Furnished Apartments, with bath, including meals for two, $50 per week and up. Most excellent cuisine.

THE SUBLIMITY, 13 WEST 30TH ST.,
Between 5th Ave. and Broadway.
Suites, 1 room, 2 rooms; from Moderate.
Also
Private, Bedroom, and Bath; rents $150 monthly.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Elegant, detached or unfurnished, desirable residence, Harlem, $1,000 to $12,000. Polsom Brothers, 156 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MICHELSON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Commissioner in bankruptcy, by direction of James Williams, Referee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on the premises, 233 Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane, New York City, at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday, December 31st, 1903, certain assets of said bankrupt, consisting of antique oak, mahogany, and other furniture, tapestries, silverware, clocks, oil paintings, bronzes, together with other miscellaneous articles and goods, &c. A. C. Cumming & Co., Stamping Co., Chas. Spering & Son, Auctioneers.

Valuable machinery, tools, &c., belonging to the estate of the bankrupt, consisting of machinery, goods, and other property, will be sold at public auction, at the factory of the bankrupt, No. 1,000 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 30th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property may be inspected on the premises on the day of the sale. Terms of sale, cash. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Receiver, 115 Nassau Street, New York City.

The property may be inspected on the premises aforesaid on Wednesday, December 30th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to sell the property in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the bankrupt's estate. Terms of sale, cash. The property must be removed at the purchaser's expense within ten days from the date of sale.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, Receiver.
LINDEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MOSH, Bankrupt. To the creditors of William A. Mosh of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1903, the said William A. Mosh was duly adjudicated bankrupt; that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1903.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
31 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

LEAVE STREETS.

EFThe leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where Philadelphia is noted.

*3:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Dining Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

*3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Cars. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

*6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Alliance, and Akron. For Cleveland, except Saturday, Dining Car.

*8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:25, 7:55, 8:30, 10:10, (Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:10 (Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:40, 4:55, 6:00, 7:54, 8:45, 10:30 P. M. (Congressional Limited at 10:10 A. M. and Dining Cars, *2:55, 5:55, 8:45, Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:22 P. M. (9:10 Sleeping Car open at 9:30.) Sunday, 8:30, *10:55 A. M., 12:10, (2:20, Congressional Limited,) 3:15, *4:55 P. M. (Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:22 P. M. (9:10 Sleeping Car open at 9:30.)

*10:55 A. M. and 12:10 noon, Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) *2:20 P. M. (2:10 Sleeping Car open at 9:30.)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 midnight daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:25 A. M. and 9:22 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 10:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:30 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

OLD DOMINION LINE FOR NEW YORK, POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—1:55 A. M. week-days and 1:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Coaches on week-days. Parlor, Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY, 12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—8:55 A. M. (Interlaken Limited.) Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station), 9:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 10:40, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. and 12:10 night, week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:40 A. M., 3:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:00, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 10:25 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:10, 3:40, 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. and 12:10 night, week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:40 A. M., 3:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:00, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 10:25 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Dearborne and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:10, 3:40, 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20, 6:00, 8:10,

JUMEL MANSION AND NEW PARK ARE OPENED

Senator Depew Speaks at Ceremonies on Historic Spot.

Many Patriotic Organizations Represented—Sketch of the Famous Building's Associations.

Roger Morris Park, in which is situated the historic Jumel Mansion, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The park, which is about two blocks square, runs between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, along Jumel Place. It comprises all that is left of the large estate originally owned by Roger Morris, an officer in the British Army, who went to England at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The opening was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration, participated in by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Washington Continental Guard, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812. Music was furnished by the Old Guard Band.

The mansion was artistically draped and decorated with American flags and bunting. Park Commissioner William R. Willcox presided, and the exercises opened with an invocation by the Rev. F. Landon Humphreys of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Assistant Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, State of New York. After a brief address by Commissioner Willcox, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was introduced. He said in part:

"New York is unique as compared with all cities of the Old World, both great and small, in that it has preserved but three monuments of historic interest. The delight of the traveler who intelligently visits other lands is contact with the architectural remains of former times. These old towns are all rich in well-preserved structures which illustrate the story of their origin and development. But this metropolis, towering so magnificently above them all, has in its possession little besides Fraunces's Tavern, St. Paul's Church, and this recently purchased Jumel Mansion.

"But here in this mansion and grounds we have a place which talks eloquently, and all the world can listen. It speaks and portrays picturesquely Colonial and Revolutionary characters and incidents and the story of American life, from the Colonial period down to our own day. The spirit of intense loyalty to Great Britain once permeated its halls and rooms. Col. Roger Morris, who had been wounded while with Braddock's army in the fatal fight at Fort Duquesne, and won distinction with Wolfe upon the Plain of Abraham in the conquest of Quebec, dispensed here for many years elegant hospitality.

"Romance and history have moved together about these grounds. The wife of Col. Morris was that Mary Philipse who won the heart of Washington and rejected his suit. Washington, though invincible in war and peace, was singularly unsuccessful in affairs of the heart. When the Revolution broke out Col. Morris, as a retired officer of the British Army and the son of an English baronet, espoused the royal cause. At the close of the war he went with his family to Great Britain and was never permitted to return.

"The old house, which was closed by the flight of its owners, was reopened by Gen. Washington as his headquarters, immediately after the disastrous battle of Long Island. It was while the British were throwing up a line of intrenchments a short distance below, at Ninety-fourth Street, that from this plazza at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street he was watching the fight and preparing for the battle which was imminent. Here he gave audience to Nathan Hale prior to the self-sacrificing and fatal mission of that gallant youth.

"In this brief period history once more becomes romance. Two young men of twenty-three years of age were constantly visitors at Aaron Burr was serving as Washington's secretary, and Alexander Hamilton, by his skill in command of a battery of artillery and building of earthworks, had won the attention of the commander. It was here that Washington conceived a distrust and dislike of Burr, which grew in intensity, and that confidence in Hamilton which became greater every day of his life.

"Washington, with Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, Gen. Mercer, and others, later came here on a reconnoissance to see what the British were about in the intrenchments below. Upon this plazza at that moment were gathered almost all there was of the military brains and experience of the army of the young revolution, for this was in 1776. Fifteen minutes after Washington had left for the Hudson River to return to Fort Lee the house was occupied by a detachment of British and Hessians. In that quarter of an hour were suspended the destinies of the American Republic.

"After varying fortunes, this house became in 1810 the property of Stephen Jumel, a French coffee planter in Santo Domingo, who had escaped the massacre and settled in New York. His American wife was famed for her beauty and wit. She had a genius for social life, and revived all the early glories of the place. When Napoleon was fashioned the Jumels offered him a home for life, but he declined and began the course that ended at Waterloo. When Louis Napoleon arrived here as an exile he was received by Mme. Jumel as an honored guest.

"Mme. Jumel was a widow of fifty-seven, but still possessed of great beauty and charm, when she fell under the spell of the fascination of Aaron Burr. Though seventy-eight years of age he was still almost hypnotically attractive to women, and when Burr met Mme. Jumel the ceremony was performed in the room where nearly threescore years before he had served as secretary to Washington.

"The wealth of his wife aroused that appetite for daring speculation which had repeatedly been Burr's undoing. He abused her confidence, lost a portion of her fortune, and she summarily dismissed him within a year. He died three years afterward in loneliness and poverty at Port Richmond, S. I."

ANOTHER SHIPBUILDING SUIT.

Hearing to be Had in Action Brought by New York Security and Trust Company.

Notice was served yesterday by Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, representing Charles M. Schwab, and Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, counsel for the New York Security and Trust Company, upon Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, solicitors for the United States Shipbuilding Company, and James Smith, Jr., receiver, that oral testimony would be taken in the action brought by the Trust Company and Charles M. Schwab against the Shipbuilding Company and the receiver before John A. Shields, standing examiner of the United States Circuit Court on Dec. 30.

It is said that practically all the evidence brought out at the recent hearings before Examiner Oliphant will be again adduced, and that the details of the purchase and sale of the Bethlehem Steel plant by Mr. Schwab and other matters connected with the promotion of the Shipbuilding Company will be fully inquired into.

Lewis Nixon Need Not Testify.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the order recently obtained for the examination of Lewis Nixon in connection with a transaction of John C. Calhoun of 617 West End Avenue with the Trust Company of the Republic. Mr. Calhoun wanted to elicit facts from Mr. Nixon upon which to base a complaint in a suit which he intends to bring against the trust company for recovery of $50,000 which he says is due him because he negotiated the sale in London of $5,000,000 in bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company for the trust company. He says he found a buyer for the bonds, but that the sale was not completed because of another arrangement which the trust company made with the Sheldon syndicate.

NEW MAYOR'S INAUGURATION.

Arrangements Completed for Ceremonies Attending the Transfer of the Office.

Arrangements for the inauguration of Mayor-elect McClellan at noon on Friday were completed yesterday, when Mayor Low received John H. O'Brien, Secretary to Col. McClellan, and together they mapped out the programme. The general procedure was suggested by Mayor Low, and agreed to by Mr. O'Brien, acting for the Mayor-elect.

According to the plan, Col. McClellan, accompanied by Secretary O'Brien and his official staff, will reach the City Hall at 11:45 o'clock Friday, and will be received by Mayor Low in the private office of the executive, while the staffs of the outgoing and incoming Mayors will gather in the general reception room. Promptly at noon, when Mayor Low's term expires, Mr. Low and Col. McClellan will walk together into the reception room, and in a short address Mr. Low will turn the office over to his successor.

Col. McClellan will say but a few words in reply, and then at once will sign the commissions of his various appointees. Armed with these commissions, the appointees, after being sworn in by Mayor McClellan, will go to the respective departments they have been appointed to fill, and will be received by the present incumbents, who will formally turn the various offices over to their successors.

During the afternoon of New Year's Day, after the inauguration ceremonies have been completed, Mayor McClellan will informally receive his friends at the Mayor's office. Being a holiday little business will be transacted. Mayor McClellan will start his routine business on the next day, Saturday. He will not visit the office of the Mayor until he goes there for the inauguration.

While the inauguration of the Mayor is proceeding on the first floor of the City Hall, Borough President Cantor will be receiving his successor, John F. Ahearn, on the floor above. If Mr. Ahearn is attended by a large delegation of his followers from the Fourth District, Mr. Cantor will receive him in the old Council Chamber, but if Mr. Ahearn is attended by his personal staff, he will be received in the general office of the Borough President. Sheriff-elect Erlanger will be received at noon by the retiring Sheriff, William O'Brien, and brief ceremonies will be held in the Sheriff's office. Both Controller Grout and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will go to their present offices, hang their hats on different pegs from those used on Dec. 31, announce themselves as inaugurated, and then receive some of their friends.

ALDERMANIC SESSION ENDS.

Members Make Presentations to Presidents Fornes and Cantor, Vice Chairman McInnes and Mr. McCall.

Speechmaking along complimentary lines and the presentation of testimonials to various officials yesterday wound up the life of the present Board of Aldermen, which will hold no further meeting before going out of office with the current year. The last meeting was held one day in advance of the usual meeting day, which is Tuesday, in order to allow the Mayor sufficient time in which to act upon matters requiring executive approval.

Vice Chairman McInnes presided, and after the usual routine had been cleared away, made a farewell address. Mr. McInnes retires from the board because, owing to some differences with Timothy L. Woodruff in Brooklyn, he was not given a promised renomination. Mr. McInnes in his speech thanked President Fornes for the confidence reposed in him during the two years he has been the Vice Chairman of the board, and also thanked the fellow-members. On the motion of Alderman Devill it was ordered that the Vice Chairman's words be printed in the minutes of the meeting.

Then Alderman Sullivan, the Tammany leader, offered a resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote, extending the thanks of the members to President Fornes. Alderman McCall offered a similar resolution of thanks for Vice Chairman McInnes and wishing him all success for his future career, and complimenting him on his administration of the Board of Aldermen. Complimentary resolutions also were passed in behalf of City Clerk Scully, Deputy City Clerk Nicholas J. Hayes, Chief Clerk Blake, and Aldermen McCall and Goodman.

In addition to the resolutions President Fornes received a large silver loving cup from the members, Alderman McCall making the presentation speech. Alderman Devil made the speech presenting a similar cup to Mr. McInnes, while Alderman Shaefer, in the name of the board, gave Borough President Cantor of Manhattan a framed set of resolutions of thanks. Alderman McCall received a silver tea service from the Tammany members, the presentation being by Alderman Sullivan. Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn, a Fusionist, added some words of praise for Alderman McCall.

CITY'S HEALTHY CONDITION.

Registrar Guilfoy Says Record for the Year Probably Will Be Lowest in New York's History.

The lowest death rate in the history of the city is likely to be revealed when the record for the past year is made public on Dec. 31 by the Department of Health.

This forecast was vouchsafed by Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records of the department yesterday, who said that the percentage of deaths would probably be 18.15 for each 1,000 of the population. The estimated total deaths from all causes in the greater city for the year was placed by Dr. Guilfoy at about 67,000. The percentage for the year 1902, the lowest recorded up to that time, was 18.75. The union of all the boroughs into the greater city, he said, tended to lower the average of the death rate, because the rate is always slightly higher in Manhattan and the Bronx than it is in the outlying boroughs. Dr. Guilfoy admitted that not all of the credit for the low death rate was due to Commissioner Lederle's administration of the department, efficient as that had been, adding: "It is in a great measure the fortunate dispensation of the power which rules the weather, and which holds the prevalence of disease in check. The last few Summers were remarkably cool for example, very much decreasing the death rate among infants."

Speaking of pneumonia, concerning which there has been considerable discussion recently, Dr. Guilfoy said that the prevalence of influenza in 1889, and from which the city has in reality not yet been relieved. The prevalence of the disease had affected the respiratory organs of many persons in such a state as to make them very liable to pneumonia. He thought the records would show that the fatalities due to pneumonia would amount to from 12 to 15 per cent.

Traction Company Franchise Hearing.

Mayor Low yesterday gave a hearing to citizens of Queens and Nassau Counties on the franchise, passed by the Board of Aldermen and now before the Mayor, to permit the New York and Long Island Traction Company to extend its tracks through Queens County and to the terminal of the Brooklyn elevated lines. The grant covers about fifteen additional miles of track within the city limits, practically all in Queens County. Property owners generally favored the grant in order to obtain relief from what they termed the present "miserably inadequate service." The only opposition came from the counsel for the New York and North Shore Railway Company, which operates over one mile of streets included in the grant to the other company.

Street Preaching Amendment Signed.

At the practically unanimous request of the city churches, missionary societies, and the men and women who preach in the street, Mayor Low yesterday signed an amendment to the revised ordinances so as to give the privilege of preaching in the streets to lay workers who may be properly vouched for by responsible religious organizations. A rather extended hearing on the subject was held in the Mayor's office before the ordinance was signed. The consensus of opinion privately existed, limited the street preachers to regularly ordained clergymen. Among those who appeared in favor of the change were Major Frederick Gardner of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, Frank H. Marston of the Open Air Workers' Association, and Helen C. Clark of the New York Foreigners' Mission at 21 Mott Street.

BOY KIDNAPPED IN A CAB

Dr. Thos. Hendrick Believed to Have Taken His Son from Mother.

Physician Figured in Conspiracy to Get the Henry C. Bennett Estate for Laura Biggar.

Six Central Office detectives were hurried over to Brooklyn yesterday to search for two men who were alleged to have kidnapped six-year-old Thomas Hendrick, whose father, Dr. Charles C. Hendrick, figured in the conspiracy to get possession of the estate of the late Henry C. Bennett for Laura Biggar.

Mrs. Agnes M. Hendrick, who has not lived with her husband since he was tried on the conspiracy charge, and resides with her mother in Brooklyn, went to the Hamilton Avenue Station yesterday morning and told how her child had been taken away by two strange men in a mysterious looking cab. After working on the case for several hours the detectives went back to Headquarters and reported that in their opinion the boy had been taken away by his father, Dr. Hendrick.

When seen at the home of her mother at 109 President Street, Mrs. Hendrick said that she had finally concluded that her boy had been kidnapped by her husband.

"When he deserted me for Laura Biggar," she said, "I brought an action in the New Jersey courts for a separation, and the court allowed me $10 a week pending the trial of this suit. But my husband went away and never paid any alimony. I then left the home of his mother in Hoboken, where I had been living and came over here to Brooklyn to reside with my mother, taking my three children with me. Then my husband brought a suit against me for divorce. Finally one day when I saw him at Coney Island I caused his arrest on a charge of abandonment and he was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees, who released him on bail. Again he disappeared. But he continued to write to me at intervals, and each time he wrote he declared that some day he would get possession of the children.

"About 10 o'clock this morning my brother, James Mallin, who is the owner of a saloon at the corner of President and Hicks Streets, received a telephone message from some one who said over the phone, 'I'm a friend of yours. Don't leave the store till I get there; I want to see you. I will be up before noon.' A few minutes later a strange man called upon me and told me that my brother James wanted to see me immediately over at the store. I hurried over and my brother was surprised to see me, explaining that he had sent no one to the house. We concluded there was something wrong and I hurried back home.

"When I got at the door I was met by a neighbor, Annie Sinser, of 115 President Street, who told me that a strange man had dragged my boy Tom around the corner. When I ran around the corner I met several people, who told me two strangers had taken the boy away in a cab. Tom was on the way to the grocery for his grandmother. He was crying and screaming when they took him."

Mrs. Hendrick also said that she had secured an order of arrest from Judge Dickey, in the Supreme Court, against Laura Biggar, whom she was suing for $200,000 on the ground that she has alienated the affections of her husband.

One of the neighbors who saw the boy taken away told the police that he interfered with the man who lifted the boy into the carriage, remarking:

"What are you doing to that child?"

"None of your business," answered the man in the cab. "I'm that boy's father."

Dr. Hendrick's mother, when seen at her home at 524 Garden Street, Hoboken, last night, declared that she had heard nothing about the kidnapping.

"But I would not be surprised to learn that my son, Dr. Hendrick, took his boy away," she added.

"I would not be surprised to learn that my brother kidnapped his child," said Joseph Hendrick, the doctor's brother, in Hoboken. "He told me that he intended to get possession of his children if he possibly could. In April last he was placed under bonds to pay his wife alimony, but he claimed that after making the first payment his bond was legally canceled. Only last week the higher court rendered a decision in this point in my brother's favor. So I suppose the doctor has taken charge of his boy Tom with the intention of giving him a good education."

DENOUNCES COLD CARS.

Magistrate Flammer Says His Illness Was Contracted on Elevated Road—Suggests Criminal Prosecution.

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, sitting yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, was suffering from a severe cold when he reached the Court House in the morning. He said he had contracted the cold in an unheated elevated car and added:

"The attitude of the railway company in its failure, or refusal, to heat the trains which are daily operated over its system leaves it open, not only to just criticism, but also to punishment for a violation of the Penal Code. On my way down town yesterday morning I was obliged to take a Sixth Avenue elevated train on Ninth Avenue to get to court.

"I noticed after boarding the train that although my car was supplied with electric heaters, these heaters were not being used. By the time my train had reached Forty-second Street I was thoroughly chilled, and I noticed other passengers on the train were suffering just as I was. When I quitted the train at Eighth Street I felt most uncomfortable, as a cold had already taken hold of me. This morning I find my cold much worse, although I resorted to preventive measures.

"From facts brought to my attention no effort is made on the part of the company to heat many of the trains sent out early in the day. Such action seems to me to be decidedly culpable. Section 385 of the Penal Code covers the offense of which the company, in my opinion, is guilty. That section reads, in part, as follows:

"A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists in unlawfully doing an act, or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission:

"(1) Annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any considerable number of persons, &c.

"Under this section the company is guilty of a misdemeanor, and am perfectly willing to accept a complaint against the railway company on these grounds, as the basis of a criminal action.

"One case brought to my attention is that of a young lady, the daughter of one of my associates on the bench, who is very ill at her home, the result of a trip she took on one of those thoroughly cold trains."

"Paddy the Horse" Sentenced.

A sentence of six months in the Kings County Penitentiary was imposed by Magistrate O'Reilly in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on James Keating, known as "Paddy the Horse," the former steeplechase jockey and trainer, who was arrested Sunday afternoon for having disturbed the services in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul in Wythe Avenue, near South Third Street.

Heads of Departments to Dine Mr. Low.

Corporation Counsel Rives, City Chamberlain Gould, and a score or more of the heads of departments under Mayor Low have planned to give an informal dinner and reception to Mr. Low on the evening of Jan. 4 at the University Club. It will be a strictly private affair, at which a present will be made to the Mayor as a testimonial. Mr. Rives said yesterday that the nature of a gift would be a surprise to the Mayor. Jan. 4 is the date set for the big dinner to Col. McClellan.

BULLS RUSH COTTON UP

Spring and Summer Options Cross the 14-Cent Mark.

Highest Prices Since 1875.—Market Closes Firm After a Day of Wildly Exciting Trading.

The Spring and Summer options of the cotton market in this city yesterday crossed the fourteen-cent mark with a rush. This not only represents the highest prices for the season, but establishes higher prices than at any time since the year 1875, when cotton sold for 17 cents.

The advance yesterday happened right at the opening, and was accompanied with tremendous excitement. The cotton markets of the world had had a holiday since the day before Christmas. On that day all the options had closed down some 20 points, and the expectation was that after the holiday there would be another reaction in view of the continued heavy receipts. There was therefore not a little surprise when the Liverpool cables before the opening here showed great strength, with quotations some 14 points higher.

Of course, the opening was wild, and advances of from 20 to 30 points were recorded on the first call. There was quite a short interest outstanding on Thursday, when the market closed, and those who were caught in this awkward position did their best to cover. Besides, there had accumulated over the holidays a large number of buying orders, and in attempting to execute these orders the bidding on the call was extremely active. Pandemonium reigned for many minutes, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the call was completed. Shortly afterward profit-taking orders began to come in, and under their volume prices slowly receded. They went off about 20 points, but not long after the noon hour fresh buying orders came into the market, and the loss was made up. The range of prices for the day is shown by the following table:

Thursday.

	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	13.52	13.80	13.82	13.80	13.81
January	13.97	13.93	13.98	13.93	13.99
March	13.90	13.90	14.15	13.90	14.15
May	13.79	13.85	14.06	13.85	14.06
July	13.73	14.11	14.27	14.09	14.26
August	13.56	13.79	13.90	13.69	13.90

The close was slightly above the opening prices, with the market very firm. Spot cotton also advanced nearly 40 points. The port receipts and other statistics continued to show a large movement of the crop, but the crowd in the pit paid very little attention to these figures. For spot cotton 13 cents is now freely predicted by the bulls, who seem to have the market all their own way.

ALDERMEN IN CAUCUS.

Members of Both Political Parties Select Leaders in New Board—McCall and Goodman Chosen.

Caucuses of both the Tammany majority and the Republican minority members of the new Board of Aldermen were held yesterday at the City Hall to arrange for the leadership and important posts when the board comes into office with the new year.

At the caucus of the Tammany members, held last evening in the Aldermanic Chamber, Alderman John T. McCall was selected as the floor leader of the Democrats, while Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan was made the candidate for Vice Chairman, to which place he will be elected at the first meeting of the board.

When the Democrats assembled last night it was announced that the caucus would be an open one, one of the Aldermen saying this was to illustrate that everything done by the new Tammany administration will be subject to complete public investigation. Alderman James E. Gaffney was made Chairman of the caucus, with Alderman Isaac Marks Secretary. Alderman Sullivan then proceeded to place Alderman McCall in nomination for Vice Chairman, to indicate the harmony that prevailed.

Alderman Kenny seconded the nomination of Alderman McCall, but the latter in a brief speech declined the honor, saying he had every reason to believe he would be kept in his former post of Finance Committee Chairman and floor leader, and therefore did not believe he had time or the right to take the Vice Chairmanship. He concluded by placing Alderman Sullivan in nomination for the Vice Chairmanship, and this was done.

Resolutions then were presented by Alderman McCall providing for the re-election of P. J. Scully to be City Clerk for a term of six years at an annual salary of $7,000. This was carried. Mr. Scully is the Tammany leader of the Twenty-first district, and now will have the appointment of a Deputy City Clerk at $6,000, to succeed Nicholas J. Hayes, appointed Fire Commissioner. Mr. Scully will reappoint Michael P. Blake to be Chief Clerk, at $5,000. Timothy Sullivan, a Sullivan follower of the Sixth District, then was selected for Sergeant at Arms, at $1,500, and John Duffy of Manhattan as his Chief Deputy, at $1,200. Mr. Oxford has been Assembly-man from the Sixth. In addition to these selections, six Assistant Sergeants at Arms were elected from the various boroughs, at $1,000 each, they being A. P. Johnson, Felix McCleskey, Brooklyn; John McGuire, Manhattan; John J. Vaughan, Jr., Richmond; Simon Flaherty, Queens, and Peter B. Lennon, the Bronx. No action was taken concerning committee designations.

When the Republican Aldermen-elect met in the late afternoon, Elias Goodman was selected the floor leader of the minority. Nine of the Brooklyn members were said to have come over in the caucus intent on electing Alderman John Wirth to be the floor leader, but the opposition fizzled out.

LEGAL NOTES.

LOANS BY BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—When the time came for Adolph Sussman to make payment on a note given by him, with his stock in the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company as collateral security, he pleaded that the loan association, as payee, could not hold him on the obligation, as it had no power to loan money except on real estate. Judge Crane of the Kings County Court has given a decision against Sussman's contention. He finds that there is no express restriction in the act under which the Mutual Company was incorporated against such a loan as the one in question. Judge Crane is inclined to believe that a building loan association may loan its money upon any good and proper security, like any other corporation. In any event, said he, Sussman could not plead a want of power in the corporation to loan money on security other than real estate. "He was a shareholder, a member of the association, and as such presumed to know its character and by-laws. Having borrowed the company's money, he cannot keep it on the plea that it had no legal right to loan it. He cannot raise the question of ultra vires when the contract or agreement has been executed by the company. To permit him to do so would work a great injustice to the other shareholders."

FITTING THE PUNISHMENT TO THE CRIME.—The Criminal Code of Nebraska (Section 500a) provides that the Supreme Court of that State may reduce an excessive sentence and pronounce such sentence as is, in the opinion of the court, warranted by the evidence in the record before it. It has been held in the case of Palmer vs. State (97 Northwestern Reporter, 235,) that the section in question is not violative of the provision of the Constitution which forbids the exercise by the judiciary of any power properly belonging to the executive branch of the Government. The court said of the case before it: "The sentence—seven years for the larceny of a stray steer worth $30—is excessive and almost Draconian. It should be reduced and made to fit the crime. The trial court, in adjusting the penalty, acted within the limits prescribed by the statute. It was not bound to exercise clemency. It was under no obligation to extend to the rude frontiersman the tender consideration which it is customary to accord to those genteel persons whose criminal operations are conducted with more refinement and on a larger scale. It was, however, its duty to inflict punishment in some degree proportionate to the crime. This was not done. There is a lack of logical relation between the wrong and the punishment, and under Section 500a of the Criminal Code, it becomes the duty of this court to readjust the sentence. * * * Legislation giving a reviewing court authority to pronounce a just sentence upon the case before it cannot, we think, be overthrown on the theory that it confers executive power on the judiciary."

OVERCOAT REDUCTIONS. Prices in many lines of Extra Fine Overcoats reduced way below actual value. Also several hundred put in at the uniform price of $18.50.

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"Too bad to miss it," and that's no joke.

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"KNOW THY OPPORTUNITY,"

said Pittacus of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men, more than two thousand years ago.

This saying bears strongly upon our reduced Dining-Room Furniture. Every necessity, convenience, and luxury, some on simple, dignified lines, others delicately carved or inlaid.

SIDEBOARDS, $90.
(reduced from $105.)
Mahogany, inlaid.

SIDEBOARDS, $95.
(reduced from $105.)

SIDE TABLES, $26.
(reduced from $35.)
Golden Oak.

CELLARETTES, $6.25.
(reduced from $9.50.)
Weathered Oak.

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Wide range of sizes and widths.

Patent leather, calf, vici kid, box calf.

$3.50.

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Eh! What's that?? Just bought Next Summer's Suit?? No. Bought a new Hackett Carhart Overcoat and Saved almost the price of next Summer's Suit—that's all.

Until New Year's

Many $18, $20 and $22 overcoats

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AMUSEMENTS.

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2D SERIES, 5 SUNDAYS

N. Y. Symphony Orchestra,

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NEXT SUNDAY—Special Beethoven and Wagner Programme. Season Tickets, $6, $8, $10. Single Seats, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c., at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's.

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KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee New Year's Day at 2:15. "A Gilt Edged Triumph." ANNA HELD in MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. & 7TH AV. Mat. To-M'w. Grand Opera Trio, Dolan & Lenhart. Fleury Trio. Billy Single Clifford.

MINER'S 8TH AV. & 59TH. Mats. To-day. BON TON BURLESQUERS.

Murray 42d St. Mats. Thurs. Lex. Av. & 45 St. Louise Beaton as "Rachel Goldstein." Matinee To-day 10c. 25c. 50c.

WEST END ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. To-night, Wed. Fri. Evs. Sat. Mat. "Trovatore." Thurs. Sat. Evs., Wed. Fri. Mats., "Faust."

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W. STAR Lex. Av. 107th. Mat. Wed. Fri. Sat. THE CHILD WIFE. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Th'rs. THE BIG WEEK. OUR NEW MINISTER

GRAND Rogers Bros. IN LONDON. Mat. 3 Years.

3RD AVE. 31st Thurs. TWO LITTLE WAIFS Extra Mat. New Year's.

AMUSEMENTS.

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NEW LYCEUM 45th St. E. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAM GILLETTE in THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

Walter Damrosch Next Week, Mats. A Thurs. at 2:30. Rimsky-K. & Wag. Prog. Fri. at 8:15. Next Week, Wed. at 11 A.M. PARSIFAL. RECITAL.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mats. Jan. 1 & Sat. 2:15. DAINTY STORIES OF DARLING PEOPLE. ROSEMARY.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BARRYMORE in THE CONCERT. Next Tues., The London Stage Success, MY LADY MOLLY. With Viola Allen. SEATS READY THURSDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and Great Cast. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY. GLAD OF IT. With MILLIE JAMES and cast of 50.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A QUARTUS THOMAS Play-Right and Wrong. THE OTHER GIRL. New Comedy.

BARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. WHITEWASHING JULIA With FAY DAVIS. Wed. Mat., THE GYPSY—ONLY TIME.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:15. ELEANOR ROBSON in MARY ANN.

Hudson THEATRE, 44th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLOTTE WIEHE in FRENCH COMPANY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Tues., Dec. 29, at 8—"AIDA." Caslel, Walker; Carmen, Plasson, Campanini, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Dec. 31, at 8—"Lucia di Lammermoor." Prima Donna, Miss Farrar. Fri., Jan. 1, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Fri. Eve., Jan. 1, at 8—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel; Campanari. Sat. Mat., Jan. 2, at 2—"LUCIA." Sat. Eve., Jan. 2, at 8—"FAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Sat. Mat., Jan. 2, at 2—"FAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Sembrich; Caruso; Scotti; Conductor, Mancinelli. Mon. Eve., Jan. 4, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Tues. Eve., Jan. 5, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8—"LA TRAVIATA." Sembrich; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Eve., Jan. 8, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Jan. 9, at 2—"LUCIA." Prima Donna, Miss Farrar. Sat. Eve., Jan. 9, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Sat. Mat., Jan. 9, at 2—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Sat. Eve., Jan. 9, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Mon. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Tues. Eve., Jan. 12, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Eve., Jan. 13, at 8—"LA TRAVIATA." Sembrich; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Jan. 16, at 2—"LUCIA." Prima Donna, Miss Farrar. Sat. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Sat. Mat., Jan. 16, at 2—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Sat. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Mon. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Tues. Eve., Jan. 19, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Eve., Jan. 20, at 8—"LA TRAVIATA." Sembrich; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8—"LOHENGRIN." Gadski; Homer; Dippel; Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Eve., Jan. 22, at 8—"LA BOHEME." Eames; Caruso; Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Jan. 23, at 2—"LUCIA." Prima Donna, Miss Farrar. Sat. Eve., Jan. 23, at 8—"PARSIFAL." Kundry, Ternina; Amfortas, Van Rooy; Klingsor, Blass; Gurnemanz, Journet; Conductor, Herbert. Sat. Mat., Jan. 23,